POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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From

MICHAEL KENNEDY, ESQ.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

C. A. KINCAID, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW, I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 5th October 1911.

Sir,

Submission of the Report.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1910, together with the statements specified below :—

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D, E,
and
Quinquennial Statement F.

Sind embraces six Districts and one Railway charge; the Presidency proper 19 Districts and two Railway charges (3 Railways).

The report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind together with the statistics of that Province was received on the 14th August 1911 but without the Commissioner's review; then followed the consolidation of the returns for the whole Presidency in my office so that the compilation of the Presidency report could not be taken in hand till towards the end of August. The review of the Commissioner in Sind on the report for that Province came to hand on the 1st October 1911.

During the process of consolidation of the returns it was discovered that the figures entered in Statement B—Part I from the Southern Division were incorrect: the discrepancies had to be cleared up and it was not till the 6th of September that correct figures for this statement were supplied from the Southern Division.

Charge.

2. I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year and for the whole period Mr. F. C. Griffith was my Assistant. Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was attached to my office from the 10th December 1910 to the end of the year.

The following officers held office as Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the Presidency and Sind :—

Northern Range, Mr. D. Davies (for some 8 months) and Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C. I. E.; *Southern Range,* Mr. L. H. Spence (for nearly two months), Mr. R. M. Phillips (for about a month) and Mr. H. M. Gibbs; and in *Sind,* Mr. H. M. Gibbs (for some two months), Mr. R. MacTier (for nearly seven months) and Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O.

Reported Crime—Cognizable and Non-Cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported during the year totalled 117,244 cases as against 115,518 in 1909. In the Northern Division only has

there been an increase of 3,557 cases; elsewhere there has been a fall which is most marked in Sind (961 cases). On the Presidency Railways, reported crime further declined by 371 cases during the year 1910. Of the 117,244 offences reported, 63,770 were under the Indian Penal Code and 53,474 under class VI, as compared with 67,332 and 48,186 in the previous year.

Statement A—Part I.

Police cognizable cases.

4. Reported cognizable complaints dealt with by the police numbered, under "all classes," 33,454 as against 34,526 in the previous year—30,489 under the Indian Penal Code and 2,965 under class VI as against 31,609 and 2,917 respectively in 1909.

Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code during the year under review and in the previous two years was distributed as under:—

	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Railways.
1910 ...	5,144	7,678	4,800	11,024	1,843
1909 ...	5,365	8,549	4,937	10,713	2,045
1908 ...	4,973	9,314	4,720	9,850	1900

Under class VI, the fluctuation is of no account, there being a rise of 48 cases only.

The following tables supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported cognizable crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the police, in particular:—

Reported cognizable crime of all kinds.

1906—33,022; *1907*—29,617; *1908*—33,646; *1909*—34,526; *1910*—33,454.

More serious offences.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	909.	1910.
(1) Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	520	514	599	614	620
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	231	222	237	206	162
(3) Robbery	694	662	669	687	691
(4) Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	5,952	5,900	7,146	7,455	7,153
(5) Cattle thefts	3,983	3,409	3,154	3,477	3,284
(6) Ordinary thefts	11,218	9,542	11,839	11,669	11,365

The cases shown in the above table for 1910 are distributed over the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division ...	127	20	91	1,347	154	1,861
Central Division ...	136	61	309	1,842	298	3,031
Southern Division ...	154	68	170	1,327	136	1,644
Sind ...	202	11	114	2,560	2,694	3,247
Presidency Railways ...	1	2	7	77	2	1,582

As the figures here dealt with relate to reported crime which includes false as well as mistaken complaints, I reserve criticism on the rise and fall of crime and criminal complaints for the paragraphs dealing with true cases which come later.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Complaints for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, totalled 38,553 and against 39,618 in 1909 and all but 1,963, those in which investigation was refused by the police (section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code), remained for investigation.

Of the 38,553 cases for disposal, 35,350 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 3,203 under class VI.

Taking Indian Penal Code cases alone and comparing them with those for the previous year, there has been a general decline throughout the Presidency *proper*, the Central Division contributing to this fall no less than 1,056 out of 1,395 cases. In Sind there has been an increase of 206 cases.

The number of mistaken, trivial and manifestly untrue complaints, investigation into which was refused in the exercise of the discretion allowed by section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, stands for the past three years as under:—

1908—566; *1909*—1,066; *1910*—1,963.

There is nothing in the District or Divisional Reports to show that the discretion allowed to station officers under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code has been abused and the conclusion I have come to, as the result of enquiries during my tours, is that the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5542, dated the 1st October 1909, are being judiciously followed with entirely satisfactory results.

The ratio of investigations refused to cases for disposal works out to 5 per cent. in the year under report as against 2·6 in 1909 and 1·4 in 1908.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 10,625, as against 11,632 in the previous year; of these, 10,222 were under the Indian Penal Code and 403 under class VI. Sind again contributes the largest number of cases (3,464); it is followed by the Central, Southern, Northern Divisions and Railways in the order given with 2,976, 1,886, 1,829 and 470 respectively. Compared with the previous year's figures, there is a drop everywhere in the number of cases struck off, it being most marked in the Central Division (548 cases).

Actually and proportionately, cases struck off have been less numerous than in 1909, the ratios since the year 1907 standing as under:—

30·37 in *1907*; 28·99 in *1908*; 29·3 in *1909* and 27·5 in *1910*.

The decline in the percentages of cases struck off to cases for disposal is due, in the main, I think, to more extensive action under section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code in the direction of refusing to investigate complaints which are, on the face them, mistaken or not true. There is, however, still room for improvement in the matter of the classification by Magistrates of the *complaints*, in cases tried and ending in acquittal or discharge, as not true and not maliciously false.

Ma iciously false cases.

7. During 1910, 1,409 maliciously false complaints were returned as against 1,418 in the previous year. The drop is small and does not correspond to the decrease in the number of complaints for disposal. These malicious complaints were distributed as under:—

In the Northern Division 217; Central Division 418; Southern Division 203; Sind 557; Railways 14.

Compared with the previous year's returns, there has been an appreciable decline of 87 cases in Sind.

On the number of complaints for disposal, the ratio of those classed as maliciously false stands, in the territorial divisions of the Presidency and on Railways, as under:—

Northern Division 3·12; Central Division 4·37; Southern Division 3·37; Sind 4·17; Railways ·51; the proportion for the whole Presidency being 3·65 as against 3·58 in the previous year.

Sanction to prosecute the authors of false complaints was accorded in the Presidency proper in 369 cases as against 367 similar prosecutions in 1909. In 328 cases prosecution was undertaken but convictions were obtained in 129 only. In Sind, proceedings were instituted in only 82 out of 557 cases and of these but 28 resulted in conviction.

On the subject of 'maliciously false complaints' the Distric Magistrate, Poona, observes :—

"It is satisfactory to note that maliciously false cases have decreased . . . . . but the variation may of course be partly dependent merely on the classification ordered by the Magistrates concerned on evidence available and is not necessarily due altogether to a fall in the number of actual false complaints. There are, however, grounds for believing that repeated admonitions are having some effect on subordinate magistrates in the matter of inducing them to take action against persons lodging false or vexatious complaints . . . . . ."

Application of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

8. The provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for checking frivolous and vexatious complaints were made use of in only 105 cases in the year under report as against 156 in the previous year and compensation to the extent of Rs. 2,773 as against Rs. 3,155 in 1909 was awarded. The improvement noticed in the 1909 returns has not continued during 1910 and it seems impossible to get magistrates to use the section as extensively as it might, with great advantage, be availed of.

Sind again this year returns the largest number (58); the Northern Division yields 18, the Central Division 22, the Southern Division 6, and Railways 1. The Commissioner, Northern Division, regrets the falling off, and the Deputy Inspector-General for Sind considers the figures disappointing.

The District Magistrate, Karáchi, remarks :—

"In some cases this section has not been properly understood and magistrates have been reluctant to take action in the mistaken belief that when they call on the complainants to show cause, they are bound to take further evidence and practically try a fresh case. With the removal of this misconception, it is hoped that further improvement will result."

and the District Magistrate, Sukkur, states :—

"The neglect of section 250 by the magistrates is regrettable in view of the growing tendency to make false complaints, and their attention is being drawn to the need for employing this section with greater frequency."

On the other hand the District Magistrate of Lárkána writes :—

"Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, however, appears to be well used."

The Commissioner in Sind observes : —

"There was, however, a falling off in the number of cases dealt with under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, due in part, it would seem, to misunderstandings on the part of the subordinate magistracy. The matter is engaging attention in all districts."

From the Presidency proper, the District Magistrate, Broach, and the District Magistrate, Dhárwár, observe :—

"There can be no question that in the circumstances of criminal cases in this district that *section should have been used at least ten times as much. But this is only one symptom of a general decline in magisterial efficiency."

. . . . .

"Section 250 was applied in one case only. All magistrates are well aware of the section, which it seems impossible to get them to use at all freely."

Compared with the large number of complaints classed after trial as not true and not maliciously false, the figures relating to the use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, are still most disappointing especially as the police have orders to remind Courts of the section on the disposal, by trial, of all cases classed as not true and not maliciously false in order that, if so disposed, the Courts may deal under the section with complaints that are frivolous and vexatious. But there still appears to be a mistaken belief among some magistrates that the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, can be appropriately used only when the complaint proves to be a maliciously false one, whereas the section is intended to check only *frivolous* and *vexatious* complaints.

True Police cognizable cases.

9. Deducting cases "struck off" and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under "all classes" totalled during 1910, 23,214 cases as against 23,069 in 1909; of these, 20,626 were under the Indian Penal Code

* Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

and 2,588 under class VI, as compared with 20,589 and 2,480 respectively in the year before. There was thus again a small *net* rise in the Presidency as a whole of 145 cases of true cognizable crime disposed of by the police during the year under report as compared with an increase of 552 cases in the preceding year. The rise is entirely accounted for by the state of crime in Sind. In the Presidency proper, there were 426 *fewer* true cases of cognizable crime than in 1909, in Sind an increase of 571 cases. A marked decline is noticeable in the Central Division and on the Presidency Railways. The general increase in true crime for the entire Presidency has been under classes II (serious offences against the person), V (minor offences against property) and VI (other offences). Under class III, serious offences against person and property or against property only, there is a drop of 171 cases.

True murders numbered 297 as against 286 in the previous year, Sind again making the largest contribution (110) as against 97 in 1909. Everywhere else, except in the Central Division, which is responsible for a rise of 11 cases, there were fewer murders. No murder occurred on any of the Presidency Railways. In the Northern Division, Thána and Kaira and, in the Southern Division, Dhárwár, return the most murders, while, in Sátára in the Central Division, there was an appreciable decrease.

The Commissioner in Sind, commenting on serious crime, observes :—

"As regards serious crime the most noteworthy feature of the year is the large increase of murders in the Upper Sind Frontier District. Of this no special explanation appears to be possible. All that can be said is that no signs are apparent of any progress in the direction of educating the frontier Baluchis up to a higher estimate of the sanctity of human life. The fact that in this particular year more frequent occasions than usual presented themselves for reprisals in the traditional form seems to be wholly fortuitous."

There were only 124 true dacoities as against 146 in 1909 and 186 in 1908.

True robberies totalled 338 or 6 in excess of the number in 1909. In the Central Division, robberies rose from 126 to 150, Ahmednagar, East Khándesh and Sátára being chiefly responsible, while in Sind they dropped from 92 to 69. On the Presidency Railways there were only 4 against 11 in the preceding year.

Real burglaries have declined by 161 in the year under report. The Central Division shows marked improvement (116 cases).

True thefts have been slightly more frequent (172 cases), the figures being 10,280 as against 10,108 in 1909. The rise is noticeable in Sind where the thefts increased from 3,845 to 4,260 cases. In the Central Division and on the Railways, there was a decline of 298 and 108 thefts respectively. In Sind, cattle thefts have fallen in all the districts except Sukkur.

Cases of receiving stolen property have remained almost stationary—481 as against 489 in 1909.

In regard to the more serious forms of crime dealt with above, the following remarks are recorded by Commissioners :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, quotes the Kaira District Magistrate :—

"It is unfortunately notorious that there are numerous gangs of dacoits and robbers and thieves, and yet the columns opposite No. 30 of class III of Statement A are 'blank'."

and adds that—

"Murders also occur which are not found in the police report. The 'incredible boldness' of dacoits and murderers which has attracted the attention of Judges is alluded to in the District Magistrate's remarks. Mr. Chuckerbutty has also referred to the prevalence of the habit of criminal intimidation. The posting of a threatening letter, which is of common occurrence, is usually followed by some forcible demonstration if it is not attended to. Few of such instances are reported . . . . . "

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"There are hardly any explanatory remarks in the reports and the variations are not such as to justify any generalizations."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"Most of the dacoities in Belgaum were cattle liftings by Berads.

"In two instances of dacoities mail tongas were looted, once on the Athni-Shedbal road and once on the Terdal-Kudchi road by bad characters from the surrounding Native State territory. . . . .

"As to robberies, most of them were trivial, true cases of highway robberies being only 8. In one case of highway robbery in Belgaum a couple of men with only a stick apiece held up a string of carts . . . . . and forced the occupants to deliver up their valuables, which they did without resistance. The case has remained undetected."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"Exceptionally good work was done in the detection of dacoities in both the Karáchi and Sukkur Districts."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writing on the fluctuations in crime, says :—

"Though there are fewer reported crimes altogether, there were more in four out of the six districts. In the Panch Mahâls and Thána, a decline in the figures is observed . . . . The rise in Indian Penal Code cases was small, except in Surat, where the large number of offences of grievous hurt and ordinary theft is ascribed to better registration."

Cases under class VI show a slight increase in Broach which is said to be due to the activity of the police under the Conveyance, Gambling and Explosive Acts.

In Surat, the decrease under class VI is explaind as due to the reorganization of the excise police, which has resulted in a steady decline of the cases under the Excise laws.

The Commissioner, Central Division, in explaining the drop in police cases in his Division, says :—

"The fall was most marked in Násik where it is ascribed to a favourable season and to the absence of any influx of foreign criminals, such as occurred in the two preceding years in consequence of Sinvhast Fair."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that Kánara shows a noticeable increase in the Indian Penal Code cases which the District Superintendent of Police attributes to better registration and the detection of a series of old unreported thefts in the Sirsi Táluka. Resort on a larger scale to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code in Dhárwár, the settlement of criminal tribes and the institution of frontier patrols in Bijápur are stated to be among the causes of the slight decrease of crime which is noticeable in those districts. The increase of reported cases under special laws (class VI) is said to be due to the greater activity of the excise staff in the detection of excise offences.

The District Magistrate, Násik, remarks :—

"Crime during the year under report showed a very marked diminution. . . . . The year was good, the wages high, and labour in constant demand. I am therefore satisfied that the reduction of crime is real."

On the Presidency Railways where there has been a general shrinkage, the decrease is in some degree probably due to special measures taken to keep in check the Dharállas, near A'nand, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"It may now be stated with confidence that this upward tendency of the figures is in no way due to increased crime, but solely to its being more freely reported and more carefully registered. This is strikingly borne out by known facts in the case of the two principal contributors to the increase in the year under report, the Sukkur District and the Sind Railways. As regards the former, the results of the detailed enquiries made by the District Magistrate, as set forth at length in his review of the Superintendent's report, seem conclusive. In the case of the Railways, the increase in crime returned is all under the head of thefts from running trains, although it is notorious that this form of crime was less prevalent than in some of the immediately preceding years. On the other hand, the year was marked by the first real efforts to cope systematically and effectively with crimes of this particular class, the natural result being to bring the subject into prominence and to invite complaints. The Superintendent appears to have grounds for his complaint of the tendency to 'overregister', in other words, to assume that every case of unaccountable loss of property must necessarily be a case of theft."

There has been a net decrease in true cognizable crime in the Presidency proper although some rise might reasonably have been looked for owing to increase in the number of police stations and the consequent freer registration of criminal complaints. The decline, 426 cases, is not very marked it is true, nevertheless it is satisfactory and I would attribute it mainly to the marked activity displayed by the police during 1910 in proceeding against bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the all round improvement in the standard of police working, especially in dealing with foreign and professional criminals on gang cases. The rains were also seasonable and the harvest satisfactory; these factors have, no doubt, contributed to fewer petty thefts and dacoities. The pronounced decline of true crime on the Presidency Railways is an indication of improvement in respect of preventive measures, the guarding of trains, shadowing of suspects, &c.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

10. The total number of cases under "all classes" remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 9,662 as against 10,448 in 1909.

The following table gives in round figures the ratios of undetected crime to true cases disposed of for the year 1910 and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Presidency proper.				Sind.	Remarks.
	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Railways.		
1907	36	39	41	31	52	In 1908, the Sind Railways were transferred to Sind from the Punjab.
1908	36	42	39	41	53	
1909	35	42	33	49	57	
1910	30	37	30	48	54	

The same percentages in round figures for Sind as a whole and for the same years, compared with those for the Presidency proper, are :—

Year.	Sind.	Presidency proper.
1907	52	37
1908	53	40
1909	57	39
1910	54	35

The proportion of undetected cases to true crime disposed of in the entire Presidency, *including Sind*, during each of the past four years is as follows :—

1907 ... 41; 1908 ... 44; 1909 ... 45; 1910 ... 42.

Though there has been decided improvement during the year under notice in the ratios of undetected crime both in Sind and in the Presidency proper, especially in the latter, Sind has failed to keep pace with the Presidency proper in the matter of detection and the results from the Province have again influenced adversely the proportion of undetected cases for the Presidency as a whole.

Taking Sind alone, the ratio of undetected Indian Penal Code cases to true cases disposed of is, for the year under notice, in Districts 55 per cent. and on Railways 74 per cent. (in round figures); the same proportions for the previous year are 59 per cent. and 77. There has thus been decided improvement during 1910 and it is to be hoped this will now continue.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"An analysis of the returns from each district, year by year, shows that the marked rise in these percentages since 1908 has been largely due to the inclusion in the Provincial returns of the Sind Railways, which show by far the worst results. Their bad record is accounted for not only by the natural difficulty of locating crime on a railway, but also by the extremely indifferent material inherited from the Punjab Administration, a state of things which can only be remedied by slow degrees. The unsatisfactory results shown by

Sind as a whole, as compared with those in the Presidency proper, are doubtless largely attributable, as observed by Government last year, to the time which it has taken to obtain sanction and give effect to proposals for much-needed police reorganization in the Province; and it may be hoped that, with the provision of a more efficient police force for Sind, these differences will largely disappear. But in any case it is scarcely fair to institute comparisons without making due allowance for the diversity of conditions in two parts of the country so widely separated. Account has to be taken not only of the character and habits of the people of Sind, and of the physical conditions of the country, but also of the fact that the police of this Province are entirely without the advantage of such a valuable auxiliary to detective work as exists in the Bombay Village Police. The whole question has recently been made the subject of special detailed enquiry, the results of which are not yet complete."

Looking to the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of for the past four years, the standard of efficiency in the Presidency proper is best on the whole in the Northern Division, though for the year under report the Southern Division returns the same proportion as the Northern Division; Railways continue to show the worst results though slight improvement is noticeable this year. It must, however, be admitted that the conditions under which the Railway Police have to work are all against them and in favour of the criminal. Much of the crime on Railways occurs among passengers in running trains or at stations and during the night, so, unless the criminal is caught red-handed, the chances of detection are remote.

In my opinion, the steady, marked decline in the proportion of undetected to true cases disposed of is perhaps the most hopeful and encouraging feature of police working. In respect of the successful detection of crime, the mofussil police cannot of course obtain the good results secured in large cities—where the material for successful detection and prosecution is at once available, the public have fewer sacrifices to make in furthering the ends of justice and the police get on to their cases hot and hot—because of the many difficulties, due to local conditions and circumstances, that they experience which perhaps the public do not fully appreciate.

The numerous gangs of Kaikadis, Korchas, Haranshikaris, etc., who wander about, camp well away from the villages and subsist on crime by preying on the villagers, pilfering the crops and stealing the cattle in the jungles, are a menace to the peace of the districts, and it is extremely difficult to know how effectively to check their criminal propensities and prove cases against them.

Then, most of the crime occurs in small towns, in primitive hamlets and villages devoid of police, and on lonely stretches of road and in fields, where in the nature of things it is most difficult to secure evidence, particularly in regard to offences committed at night, and delay in getting to the scene and entering on to the investigation is unavoidable; there is also the disinclination on the part of the people to give information and evidence to contend against. This is due to an ingrained dislike of our criminal procedure and appearance in criminal courts which is as often as not regarded as a disgrace and to a not unnatural dread of incurring enmity and provoking reprisals against person and property afterwards. Again, there is the great reluctance, which it is easy to appreciate, that the villagers have, to leaving their families, crops and other property for distant places in order to appear as witnesses in Courts. Much of the crime in the rural tracts, particularly murders and other serious offences, is due to the bitter factions that exist in villages—especially in the Southern Marátha Country—which make it almost impossible on account of the hard swearing on both sides for the police to arrive at the truth during an investigation and lead afterwards to the suborning of evidence between the police investigation and the trial; it is almost incredible the length to which the perpetrators of faction crime, especially murders and other crimes of violence, will go to gain their object. Last, but not least, the many foreign jurisdictions (Native States) that cut into and border on British territory check the efforts of the police to prevent offences and seriously hamper their enquiries. The jurisdiction complication is a police difficulty which criminals well understand and make the most of. That the mofussil police, hampered by all these and other obstacles to the prevention of crime and detection of cases are successful as they are in preserving order and bringing offenders to justice is, I think, very creditable to the force.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind, referring to the fact that more than half the number of true cases remain undetected in Sind, states:—

"The Sind Railways are the greatest offender in this respect, and this is chiefly due to the fact that on the Railways it is very difficult to locate crime."

In regard to the more important forms of crime, it is in the detection of murders and cognate offences and robberies that the police have not succeeded so well during the year of report. In dealing with dacoities, burglaries and thefts of all kinds the results show all round improvement.

Pending Police Cases.

11. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year, either under investigation by the police or with Magistrates, is 4,633 as against 4,844 in 1909. This decline of 211 cases corresponds more or less with the decrease in the number of complaints for disposal. The ratio of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last four years stands as under:—

12 in 1910; 12·2 in 1909; 12·4 in 1908 and 13·8 in 1907.

The improvement, it will be seen, is steady though slight and is specially gratifying when taken in conjunction with the improved ratio of undetected cases. The figures justify the conclusion that investigations are not allowed to drag.

I believe there would be fewer cases pending at the close of a year if magistrates would communicate the purport of their final orders more promptly when final orders are passed. There is room for improvement here.

Police Cases Decided by Trial.

12. Coming to the work of the police before the Courts the ratio of cases convicted to tried remained stationary (89·5), the figures of true cases disposed of by trial and those ending in conviction being respectively 11,589 and 10,381. These figures do not include complaints classed as not true, *i. e.*, excluded after trial.

Under the Indian Penal Code, the ratio of convictions was 87·6 as against 87·5 in the previous year. The police on the whole obtained excellent results in cases decided by trial under all classes and in all forms of crime, serious or otherwise. Under class VI the percentage is 96·6 as against 97·3 in 1909.

Descending to details, out of 297 cases of murder 198 were brought to trial; in 144 or 72·7 per cent. (against 73 per cent. in 1909), convictions were obtained. The Central Division again shows the highest percentage of convictions, *viz.*, 90·9. The fluctuations elsewhere call for no remarks.

In respect to dacoities, the police have done better everywhere, except in the Northern Division, where the ratio of convictions to cases tried has dropped from 88 to 71·4, than in the previous year. The proportion of convictions elsewhere is, Central Division 90·5 against 70·6, Sind 90 against 50, Southern Division 88·8 against 62·5 in 1909. There was 1 case on the Railways which remained undetected. For the entire Presidency the percentage of convictions to cases tried has risen from 66·6 to 87·5.

One hundred and forty-nine robberies were tried and 132 ended in conviction as against 163 and 131 respectively in 1909, yielding a percentage of 88·6 in 1910 against 80 in the previous year. Everywhere the results obtained are excellent, especially in the Northern Division and on Railways, where all the 17 and 4 cases respectively tried ended in conviction.

In respect to burglaries there were in all 5,946 true cases and of these only 1,433 were brought to trial, 1,258 ending in conviction, giving a percentage of 87·8 as against 88·6. Though the police have secured a large measure of success in the cases that they have been able to bring before Courts, the fact remains that it is only in slightly over one burglary in four that conviction follows. Much still remains, in my opinion, to be done in the direction of checking the depradations of up-country expert burglars of the professional criminal classes. To this end there is a proposal before Government to distribute notes in the vernacular, on the appearance, disguises, *modus operandi*, etc., of these gentry, among subordinate police at stations and outposts and village

officers, in the hope that in this way the police and villagers may learn something of the danger to which the latter are exposed by these wolves in sheep's clothing who, aided by the spread of communications travel, all over the country in the guise of Bairagees, Sadus, Bawas, and the like, and, taking advantage of the simplicity and superstitions of the country folk, victimize and rob them.

Judging the Divisions separately, no perceptible improvement is noticeable except on Railways, where the 12 cases of burglary sent up all ended in conviction.

Under thefts—cattle and ordinary—the ratio of cases convicted to tried has risen from 92 to 92·7.

Under the head "Receiving stolen property" the total number of true cases was 481 as against 489 in 1909. Convictions were secured in 383 out of 438 cases brought before Courts, giving a percentage of 87·4 as against 92 in the preceding year.

In respect to true police cognizable cases, an important test of efficiency, namely, the ratio of cases convicted to true cases disposed of stands as under for 1910 as compared with that for the three preceding years :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of	50·7	47·5	44·8	44·7

Excluding the figures from Sind, the proportion for the Presidency proper stands at 51·5 against 51·2 in 1909, 52·9 in 1908 and 55·9 in 1907.

The situation is practically the same this year as in 1909 and admits of no further explanation than that given in the concluding portion of paragraph 12 of my report on the working of the police for that year. But one important consideration should not be lost sight of in judging of these figures, namely, that failure to obtain conviction and failure to detect, are not always synonymous terms.

Sessions Cases.

13. Altogether 804 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts, of which trial was completed in 687 as against 836 and 718 respectively in 1909. Convictions were secured in 496 as against 524, giving a percentage of 72·2 as against 73 in the preceding year.

14. The following information regarding infanticide is furnished as required by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907 :—

Twenty-five cases are returned during the year under report as against 21 in 1909—*11 in the Central Division, †10 in the Southern Division, ‡2 in the Northern Division, §1 in Sind and 1 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The 1 case returned from Sind was apparently a case of causing miscarriage—not infanticide,—since there was no evidence to show that the child was born alive, still less murdered.

*3 each in Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.
2 in Násik.
—
11

†1 Belgaum.
2 Bijápur.
4 Dhárwár.
2 Ratnágiri.
1 Kánara.
—
10

‡2 in Thána.
§1 in Lárkána.

The Commissioner, Central Division, states that 10 of the 11 cases ended in conviction and one in discharge. The infants killed were illegitimate in all cases.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that—

"In one case the accused having quarrelled with her husband jumped into a well with her two children with the object of committing suicide. The woman was however rescued but the children were dead. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. But the sentence was afterwards commuted to three years' rigorous imprisonment by

Government. In each of two other cases the accused mother quarrelled with her husband and, having jumped into a tank, put an end to her life and that of her child. In 5 cases the accused mothers killed or secretly disposed of the dead bodies of their illegitimate children to conceal their disgrace. All of them were prosecuted and convicted: 3 were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment and 2 to transportation for life, afterwards converted into 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by Government. In two cases in Bijápur the accused women jumped into wells with their children."

In the two cases in Thána the mothers were sentenced to transportation for life, but their sentences were reduced by Government to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Offences under special and local laws.

15. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,976 as against 2,830 in 1909. Of the 2,976 offences, 2,375 were brought to trial and 2,305 ended in conviction as against 2,273 and 2,218 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried has slightly dropped from 97·5 to 97.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

16. True cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report totalled 7,810 as against 8,373 in 1909; 3,284 ended in conviction, the percentage of convicted to tried being the same as previous year, *i. e.*, 42. Except in the Southern Division, there was a drop throughout the Presidency in the number of true direct cases.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, ascribes the low percentage of convictions in his Division "to the failure of Magistrates to examine complainants carefully before issuing process".

Statement A.—Part II.

Persons in police cases.

With nearly 1,000 fewer complaints to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year of report declined by 860, the figures being 26,581 as against 27,441 in 1909. Except in the Southern Division, where there was a rise of 287 arrests, the drop runs through all the territorial divisions, but is most noticeable in the Central Division (523) and the Northern Division (328). Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 729 or 2·7 of those arrested as against 618 and 2·2 in the preceding year. Persons for disposal, including those pending at the beginning of the year, were 30,219 as against 30,982 in 1909. Of these, 25,379 were actually placed on trial and 15,136 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal stands at 84 against 84·3 in 1909 and of persons convicted to persons tried at 59·6 as against 59 in the preceding year. The fluctuations being slight call for no comment.

Under the Indian Penal Code this percentage for the Presidency works out to 55·2, the same as for each of the preceding two years. Under Class VI it has risen from 82·5 to 85·3.

The total number of persons tried for murder and cognate offences was 899 against 702 in 1909, and 50·6 per cent. as against 47·4 of these were convicted. In the Southern Division, the percentage has considerably dropped from 43·8 to 30·9, while it has gone up in Sind from 45·4 to 55·6. Elsewhere there has been a slight improvement.

For dacoity 489 persons were tried as against 486 in 1909 and the ratio of convictions has advanced from 43·4 to 53·8. The results are satisfactory throughout, especially so in the Northern and Central Divisions, where the ratio has advanced from 45 and 36·6 to 63·6 and 54·5 respectively.

In connection with robberies, 421 persons were brought to trial, of whom 243 were convicted, giving a percentage of 57·7 as against 50·5 in the preceding year. The improvement is most noticeable in the Southern Division, where the percentage of convicted to tried has risen from 36·2 to 65·2. Elsewhere the fluctuations are normal.

2,949 persons were prosecuted for burglaries against 3,069 in 1909, and of these 1,862 were convicted, the percentage of success falling from 66·2 to 63·1. Nowhere however are the fluctuations marked.

On charges of theft 7,994 persons were tried during 1910 against 8,493 in 1909 and 5,707 or 71·4 per cent. were convicted as against 5,830 or 69·3 respectively in the preceding year. No very noteworthy variation is noticeable in the different Divisions or on Railways.

For receiving stolen property 829 persons were tried and 505 convicted. The percentage of convictions is thus 60·9, the same as in the previous year. In the Northern and the Central Divisions the results were not altogether satisfactory. Elsewhere there has been some improvement. On the Railways the results are good.

Regarding persons concerned in sessions cases, so far as information can be gathered from district and divisional reports, 1,402 as against 1,349 in 1909 were committed to the Sessions Courts in the Presidency proper and on Railways; of these 1,222 were tried and 759 or 62·1 per cent. against 59 per cent. in the preceding year were convicted.

Judged by the proportion of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial, which is one of the tests of police efficiency, the police in the Presidency as a whole have done slightly better than in 1909, the ratio of convictions to tried being 59·6 per cent. Eliminating the figures for Sind, the same percentage is 65·2 for the Presidency Proper. The ratios for the preceding four years contrasted with that for this year are as under:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
The Presidency, including Sind ...	61·1	59·3	59·5	59·	59·6
The Presidency Proper ...	65·2	62·4	63·	64·6	65·2

Statement B.—Part I.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable reported crime has advanced during the year under report from 72,619 to 75,962 cases. The rise is most marked in the Northern Division, but in Sind there has been a substantial drop.

Cases for disposal amounted to 79,819 as against 76,315 in 1909, and of these 20,116, as against 21,996 in 1909, were under the one head "voluntarily causing hurt." In 33,811 cases, against 26,622, convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 42·3 against 34·8 in 1909.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"Cases committed to the Courts of Sessions or tried to a conclusion were only 47 per cent. of the total number of cases disposed of in which processes were issued. It is possible that in some of the other cases in which the magistrates issued process a more careful verification of the complaints would have rendered the issue of process unnecessary."

Statement B.—Part II.

Persons in non-cognizable cases.

133,981 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before courts as against 133,222 in the previous year. Of these 70,452 were tried and 40,905 convicted, giving a percentage of 58 as against 46·3. The number of persons discharged, after appearance, without trial was 8,773 as against 8,783 in 1909, the largest number again being returned by the Northern Division; 5,921 under-trials, as against 6,060 in the preceding year, remained pending at the close of the year of report.

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of the property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 13,90,801 as against Rs. 13,75,692 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 15,109. To this increase the

Northern Division and Railways contribute: elsewhere less property was stolen, particularly in Sind. Among territorial divisions, Sind heads the list in respect to amount of property stolen, the Central Division comes second. Next in order are the Northern and Southern Divisions and Railways.

The value of the property restored for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,95,409 as against Rs. 4,16,660 in 1909, giving a percentage of 35·6 as against 30·2 in the previous year.

The percentage of recoveries though still low shows some improvement over the ratio for 1909.

In the Northern Division the percentage of property recovered rose from 33·15 to 38·83. In the Central Division the rise has been 6 per cent. and in the Southern Division 8 per cent. In Sind it has been 5 per cent., while on Railways recoveries dropped by 1 per cent.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes:—

"In Kaira the results both of cases in which some property was recovered and of the amount of property recovered are better than they have been for 5 years."

The Commissioner, Central Division, in commenting on the marked decline (from 45 per cent. to 15 per cent.) in the recovery of stolen property in West Khándesh observes:—

"The marked decline in West Khándesh was the result of the failure of the District Police to detect a majority of the cases of housebreaking and theft which occurred during the year. There is no explanation of this result. The matter is sufficiently serious to require further investigation and a report is being called for from the District Magistrate. . . . . For a correct appreciation of the results, however, much fuller information than is usually furnished is necessary. A rise in the proportion of recoveries in a district may be due to the successful detection of a single case and would be no indication of general efficiency; whereas a serious decline may be attributed to the occurrence of crimes towards the close of the year when it would often be impossible for the police to complete their investigation in time for the results to be incorporated in the report of the year."

The explanation of the District Magistrate called for in the above extract was subsequently submitted by that officer. He attributes the bad results to "the want of detective ability among the Sub-Inspectors and their staff" and adds that "31 per cent. of the stolen property was the result of 3 cases only . . . . suspected to be the work of a gang belonging to some place outside this district." It may be observed however that the crime statistics for West Khándesh in other directions do not warrant the inference drawn by the District Magistrate that the disappointing results in respect to recoveries testify to the want of detective ability among Sub-Inspectors and the subordinate staff.

The ratio of recovery of property is not to my mind at all a reliable test of police efficiency. The police may be successful in the great majority of less important cases, yet the ratio will be pulled down by perhaps one or two undetected heavy thefts, or a dacoity or burglary here and there. Conversely failure in the bulk of the smaller cases may be retrieved in the ratio of recoveries for the year, by success in one or two big cases. The test is therefore not altogether a trustworthy one. The figures relating to proportion of recoveries for previous years are contrasted with those for the year 1910 in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Presidency, including Sind.	Presidency proper only.
1906	36·63	38·6
1907	30·6	28·6
1908	45	50·2
1909	30·2	30·5
1910	35·6	36

The success of the police in this country in dealing with crime is sometimes contrasted with that of the police in England, to the detriment of

the former. It would be interesting to compare results in respect to cases and persons and their disposal, but unfortunately this is not possible, because the classification of cases and the methods of presenting the statistics relating to crime and criminals are dissimilar. But in regard to the restoration of stolen property we have material on which to base some comparison for I find, on reference to the report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1909, a table at page 70 which shows the losses and recoveries in connection with felonies for a series of years. The percentages of recoveries in the Metropolitan area for the last four years work out to :—

1906, 28·3; 1907, 30·9; 1908, 18·8; 1909, 24·4, as compared with the Presidency percentages given above.

Preventive action.

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code cases and cases under Regulation XII of 1827.

21. Under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, there has been increased activity to a very appreciable extent during the year under report: 5,620 bad characters were proceeded against as compared with 4,239 in 1909, and 76 per cent. of these were required to furnish security as against 65·8 in the previous year. 1,282 furnished security, 1,318 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,674 went to jail in default. Thus there has been a decided improvement in the quantity and quality of the work done and this is accounted for almost entirely by the special measures in progress in the Bijápur District in connection with the settlement and reclamation of certain criminal classes. The rise in the number of persons proceeded against is most marked in the Southern Division and in Sind. The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.	Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division ... 1909 ...	1,040	930	677	52	201	89·4
Northern Division ... 1910 ...	816	674	451	33	190	82·5
Central Division ... 1909 ...	778	547	229	32	286	70·3
Central Division ... 1910 ...	828	638	255	43	340	77
Southern Division ... 1909 ...	851	467	183	119	165	54·8
Southern Division ... 1910 ...	2,058	1,696	250	1,209	237	89·3
Sind ... 1909 ...	1,429	746	268	3	475	52·2
Sind ... 1910 ...	1,809	1,185	306	33	846	65·5
Presidency Railways. 1909 ...	141	101	9	...	92	71·6
Presidency Railways. 1910 ...	109	81	20	...	61	74·3
For the Presidency . 1909 ...	4,239	2,791	1,366	206	1,219	65·8
For the Presidency . 1910 ...	5,620	4,274	1,282	1,318	1,674	76

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

"In recent years there has been a revulsion of feeling in the matter of proceedings under Chapter VIII and Mr. McNeill's remarks on the subject will meet with general acquiescence : 'I have known districts where overzealous use of preventive measures caused magistrates and judges a good deal of disquietude and did not ultimately tend to successful police work which requires trust on the part of the people and the magistracy'."

On this it is only necessary to remark that provided action against bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is judiciously taken and is directed against the right persons there is, in my opinion, no surer or more satisfactory method, in mofussil conditions, for preventing crime.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes:—

"The 1,825 cases taken up during the year include the 1,066 taken up by Mr. Starte in connection with the settlement of criminal tribes in the Bijápur District.

Of the 237 persons who were sent to jail, 12 were money-lending patháns of Dhárwár Town."

In connection with the experiment being tried in Bijápur of vigorously applying preventive measures to, and settling criminal tribes and gangs in, that district, I am informed that one effect is to deter criminal gangs from entering Bijápur with the result that more trouble is caused in neighbouring jurisdictions. It would seem, therefore, that unless the operations being conducted in Bijápur are extended to other districts of the Southern Marátha Country, the *net* gains will not be great.

Habitual Offenders.

22. During the year under report 2,362 of the 15,136 persons who were convicted were identified as having previously been convicted and 1,035 were classed as habituals against 2,478, 15,414 and 1,070 respectively in the previous year.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

23. The Criminal Investigation Department includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty acted as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1910. I held charge from the 1st to the 5th April 1910 and Mr. Gell became permanent incumbent from the 6th April to the 18th October 1910, when, on the separation of the control of the Railway Police from that over the Criminal Investigation Department and the transfer of the former to the Deputy Inspectors-General, Northern and Southern Ranges, Mr. Gell was transferred to Sind and Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., became Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, and held the appointment till the end of the year.

Throughout the year, till the supervision of the Railway Police was transferred to the Northern and Southern Range Deputy Inspectors-General, the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, was assisted by Mr. J. A. Guider as a Special Assistant for Crime; Messrs. H. Stanley and E. P. White held the appointment of Personal Assistant from the 1st January to 10th September and from the 11th September to 31st December 1910, respectively.

The exigencies of the Násik, Aundh, Pandharpur and Sáwarkar conspiracy cases, the extensive and complicated enquiries they involved and other important work and difficult enquiries necessitated the deputation during the year of a number of experienced officers from the districts for duty in the Criminal Investigation Department. Later, the inadequacy of the existing staff having been demonstrated to Government, the combined strength of the Criminal Investigation Department and Finger Print Bureau was raised by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5695, dated the 7th October 1910, to 13 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables, 44 Constables and 2 confidential clerks. Two Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. C. J. Power and H. R. Kothawala, were also attached to the office of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, during the year under report, the former from 5th January to 31st December 1910 and the latter from 5th April to 30th September 1910.

In addition to the Conspiracy Cases mentioned above, on which the talents of the Criminal Investigation Department staff were engaged for the greater portion of the year under report, and the successful conclusion of which reflects the greatest credit on all officers concerned in the investigation, the Department was engaged on many very difficult and lengthy investigations, prosecutions and enquiries either initiated on information received direct or undertaken by request in aid of the local police, and on other important miscellaneous duties.

It was also employed in co-operation with the police of other Provinces in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in pursuit of criminals. Special attention was also paid to the important work of marking down and dealing with professional foreign criminals and members of local criminal classes.

The following are a few only of the 55 intricate special cases investigated in addition to 62 confidential, lengthy and important enquiries which were instituted:—

1. Several undetected housebreaking and thefts in Poona and elsewhere, dating back to 1909, were traced to a large gang of expert and professional burglars, Gujaráti Thákardas, nineteen of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years' rigorous imprisonment to transportation for life.

2. A gang of 23 Marwádi Bauriahs, professional criminals engaged in extensive housebreaking operations, was, with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department, run to earth in the East Khándesh District and are now under trial.

3. On facts brought to light during judicial proceedings in Gujarát, the aid of the Criminal Investigation Department was invoked and a particularly clever and expert gang of deed and will forgers was unearthed at Umreth in the Kaira District. The investigation into the doings of this gang called for the display of the utmost skill, patience and perseverance and has been entirely successful, the principal offenders having been brought to justice. During the enquiries, it transpired that nearly 300 persons had made use of these criminals to forge documents and valuable securities for them, with the result that numerous subsidiary investigations which are still in progress and in different stages, into the extensive ramifications of this criminal conspiracy, have been necessitated.

4. In March of the year under report, a woman was murdered in Poona, robbery being the motive. The investigation by the local police failed, but with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department the case was detected and three accused convicted, the sentences awarded being death, 12 and 7 years respectively.

5. A housebreaking and theft case involving property valued at Rs. 65,000 occurred at Ahmedabad in April of the year under report, a Criminal Investigation Department officer was deputed to assist the local police; the case has been detected, property valued at Rs. 14,000 was recovered and three persons were arrested and were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

6. In March of the year under report, the wife of a "bania" of Kalliawádi in the Surat District was murdered and the husband represented that the crime was perpetrated by some unknown person whose motive was robbery. A Criminal Investigation Department officer deputed to enquire into this case fixed the crime on the husband, who suspected his wife of infidelity. The accused was under trial at the close of the year.

The members of the Criminal Investigation Department staff have worked with zeal, tact and loyalty throughout the year, often under circumstances of special difficulty and have maintained, under their able Head, their reputation for efficiency as skilful investigators.

Finger Print Bureau.

24. There was no change in the strength of the Finger Print Bureau staff during the year under report.

At the beginning of 1910 there were on record 93,037 slips and during the year 7,037 new slips were received for record, making a total of 1,00,074. Of these, 11 slips were destroyed owing to deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 1,00,063 slips on record at the close of the year 1910 as compared with 93,037 at the close of 1909. The number of new slips received is less than the previous year's receipts by 814.

Of the 7,037 impression slips received for record, 6 as compared with 22 in the year 1909 were those of ex-convicts. These figures show a continued decline due, no doubt, to the fact that many ex-convicts have been lost sight of since 1898 or have died. There are still approximately 5,847 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record; it is not likely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 7,037 new slips received for record, 219 were from the City of Bombay, 6,133 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, and 164 from Sind; the remainder came from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. During the year 265 slips were received for record from Native States as against 261 in 1909.

Five hundred and fifty-one slips were sent for record and 2,610 for trace to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, in the year 1910.

There has been a decrease in the number of slips received for trace, the number being 12,333 as against 14,115 in the year 1909. One thousand two hundred and eighty-two slips were received for identification from other Presidencies, Provinces and Hyderabad Deccan, 378 from Native States and 235 from the Káthiawar, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

In 1,710 cases, including 91 from other Provinces and 103 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,682 in the year 1909. There is thus an increase of 28 successful cases over the last year's figures. In 647 cases previous convictions were proved but enhanced punishment was awarded in 570 cases only as against 677 in 1909. In 134 the accused received lighter punishments, and in 38 cases the same punishment as previously awarded. All these cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 204 cases, as compared with 405 in 1909, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators, without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number, 192 were traced before, and 12 after, the accused had been convicted.

The following table summarises progress in the work of the Bureau :—

Year.	Number of cards or slips received for record.	Number of cards or slips received for trace.	Number of cases traced.	Remarks.
1906	7,582	12,650	1,068	
1907	4,848	11,016	1,148	
1908	5,724	14,106	1,602	
1909	7,851	14,115	1,682	
1910	7,037	12,333	1,710	

In 32 cases during 1910, 7 officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and Superior Courts. The total number of days these officers were away from Head-Quarters while so engaged was 68. The cases resulted as under :—

Twenty-four ended in conviction, 5 were discharged (3 Criminal and 2 Civil) and in 1 Civil case 2 accused were convicted and 1 discharged. Two cases were pending at the end of the year under report.

The 27 Criminal cases were tried at the following places :—

One in Jhánsi, 3 in Násik, 2 in Ahmedabad, 2 in Bijápur, 11 in Poona, 1 in Ahmednagar, 2 in Khándesh, 2 in Dhárwár, 1 in Belgaum, 1 in Sátára, 1 in Ellichpur.

During the year under report, 18,352 finger impression slips of ex-convicts coming under the category of rule 5 (*a*) (correction slip No. 609 on page 230 of the Police Manual) were rough listed for destruction by the Finger Print Bureau staff.

Steps were also taken during the year to reduce records in district offices by destroying the finger-impression slips of short-termed prisoners other than those belonging to wellknown criminal tribes and of ex-convicts regarding whom, in the opinion of the District Superintendents of Police, there is a reasonable probability that they may revert to crime.

During the year of report a Sub-Inspector of the British East Africa Protectorate was admitted to the Finger Print Bureau, Poona, under the orders of Government and was fully instructed in the duties of an officer in charge of a bureau including the sub-classification of finger-tips.

The number of finger-impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi, during the year under report, was 2,795 as against 2,633 in the year 1909. The grand total of slips on record in the Bureau is 32,248. Four hundred and ninety-four, as compared with 409 in 1909, subsequent conviction slips were received and entered during 1910. The number of slips received for search was 4,080 as against 3,669 in 1909. Of these, 1,083 were traced as against 1,001 in the preceding year. During the year 49 officers were instructed in the system of taking finger-impressions and given operators' certificates and 7 officers were granted chief operators' certificates. Five hundred and sixteen slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record. During the year under report the number of civil and criminal cases in which the officers in the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in the Courts of the various Magistrates in the province was 29 and all ended in conviction.

Miscellaneous work done by the Police.

25. In addition to the work of prevention and detection of crime accounted for in the accompanying statements many duties of a miscellaneous nature devolve on the police, of which the statements contain no record. They served 360,633 summonses and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,594 fires and destroyed 112,617 stray dogs. Sind alone returns 132,694 summonses and warrants served and 25,606 dogs killed. Further, the police enquired into 1,381 cognizable and 751 non-cognizable offences referred to them by Magistrates, 14,830 petty offences under the Cantonment and Police Acts, 486 suicides, 4,166 accidents of all kinds and 697 suspicious deaths. They also served a large number of distress warrants for the recovery of fines. On the Presidency Railways 643 accidents were enquired into and 1,119 missing goods cases, of which only 215 turned out to be thefts, were investigated. And in addition to the above, the police had to escort a large number of prisoners and lákhs of treasure about the Presidency and beyond.

On the subject of cases referred to the police for enquiry by Magistrates, the District Magistrate, Bijápur, writes :—

"Since only 2 out of the 54 cases so referred ended in conviction it would certainly lead one to suspect that a few questions put by the Magistrate to the complainant might have made it sufficiently clear in some of the cases that the case was groundless."

Criminal Classes and influx of suspicious foreigners.

26. The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The Vághris and Dharálás of the Kaira District are responsible for a large portion of the crime there.

"Close watch was kept over the movements of the Patháns in Ahmedabad, and Bhils and Talávias in Broach.

"Chharas in Ahmedabad, some suspicious foreigners in Kaira and a gang of Ghágharias in the Panch Mahás . . . . . were dealt with by the police under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"A gang of Bowries disguised as sádhus were discovered in Bulsár Táluka of the Surat District with stolen property and some of them were convicted."

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes :—

"In East Khándesh the arrest by villagers of some Bávriás for a local offence enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to trace a gang of 19 men from Rájputána who

were subsequently proceeded against under section 401 of the Indian Penal Code . . . . . A gang of 14 Uchaliás who had apparently organized a system of railway thefts were arrested in the Koregáon Táluka of the Sátára District and were also prosecuted under the same section. Of the numerous Máng Gárudis and Kanjars who generally travel through the district a number of the former class were convicted of thefts during the year. In Poona, a gang of Gujaráti Thákardás, who were believed to have been concerned in burglaries in Poona City for two or three years and to have also carried on their depredations in other parts of the Deccan, were arrested and brought to trial. A number of Máng Gárudis from Násik and Bhámptás from the Akalkot State visited Pandharpur during the year and some of the former were arrested and prosecuted."

In addition to the professional criminals referred to in the extract from the Central Division Commissioner's review the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, furnishes particulars of successful action taken against some Phánsi Párdhis, Bhámptás, Kaikádis and Máti Waddárs in his district.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

"The police had to deal with the following criminal classes during the year:—

Berads, Ghantichors, Gujaráti Bhats, Korchás or Kaikádis, Vellál Korchis, Minás, Máng Gárudis, Haranshikáris, Pámlors, Lamánis, Waddárs, Kátkaris, Agris, Thákurs, Kánfáte Gosávis and Telangis.

"A few of these are resident criminals and the others wanderers. Several offences of house-breaking and theft, theft, etc., were traced to members of these classes during the year and the police secured their conviction in many cases. Some gangs were proceeded against under the security chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code while others were dispersed under section 46 of the District Police Act, 1890. A couple of Minás who visited the Párasgad Táluka in the Belgaum District and committed one big house-breaking and theft were arrested by the Railway Police in Bombay and almost all the property they stole in that district was recovered.

"The settlement of criminal tribes in the Bijápur District is proceeding satisfactorily though it is as yet too early to pronounce on its effects on the criminality of that district. . . . .

"In the Bijápur District the only criminal foreigners reported on during the year were 4 Iránis who were sent up for trial under section 392, Indian Penal Code . . . . . and were convicted under sections 426 and 160, Indian Penal Code."

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind reports:—

"In the Sukkur District the Jágiránis of Rohri Táluka and the Shárs of Pano Akil, Mirpur and Ubauro Tálukás continue to give trouble."

He describes the measures adopted to keep in check the Jágiránis and says that:—

"The Turts are reported to have improved since their two headmen were run in under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the Bangulánis of Thul and Kandhkot are reported to have slightly improved but there is very little chance of their being weaned from their habits of cattle lifting which comes naturally to them. The Bungwárs of Kandhkot and Keshmore Tálukás have been carrying on cattle lifting with impunity as heretofore. A number of them have been prosecuted under Chapter VIII. . . . . On the Sind Railways the Shers, Turts and Cháchars between Rohri and Reti and the Sharas, Gaddas, Jokhiás, Bároches, Jákhrás, Palari and Bábars between Karáchi and Kotri have given infinite trouble by committing thefts from running trains during the year."

The Railway Police have been successful this year in marking down, following up, arresting and prosecuting to conviction foreign professional thieves exploiting the line.

In the Presidency, we have our full quota of indigenous criminal gangs, tribes and classes well known to the police and their criminal activities it is the business and constant endeavour of the force to restrain.

But apart from these, the most difficult customers we have to deal with are the upcountry professional criminals, Bowriás, Minás, Oudhiás, Sánsis and the like, who travel about disguised and unsuspected as harmless religious wanderers or settle in towns as respectable people and work in close association with one another and in gangs in the most clever and businesslike manner.

Exhaustive notes on these criminals have been translated into the vernacular ready for distribution among subordinate district and village police: the educative and practical effects of the dissemination of this literature should be to make crime more difficult for these pests.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

27. Of 1,030 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 549 were visited by gazetted officers. The reasons assigned by District Officers for not visiting the scenes of a larger number are mostly those usually offered, namely, investigation reported complete; engaged on some other offence or more important work; case of civil nature, false, technical or trifling; accused died or was insane; illness; late receipt of reports; distance excessive; enquiry in other hands; immediate arrest of accused, etc.

Sind and the Southern Division return the highest number of serious offences remaining unvisited, viz., 173 and 122, respectively, out of a total of 481.

The Commissioners, Northern Division and Southern Division, have not expressed any opinion whether the reasons assigned for not visiting the scenes of serious crimes by local officers were adequate or otherwise.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The districts in which fewest visits proportionately were paid are . . . . Násik, Ahmednagar and Sholápur."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The reasons assigned in the weekly diaries for failure to visit such crimes are very carefully scrutinized, and where (as is seldom the case) a completely satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming the matter receives due notice at the time. The work of Deputy Superintendents continues to improve, and their services are now more freely utilized as investigating officers than was at first possible."

I have nothing to add to my previous remarks on this important subject of the visitation of serious crimes for the purpose of supervising the investigation. In my Annual Reports for 1901, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908 and 1909 I have dealt with the subject fully and officers are well aware of what is expected of them.

The officers who were most active in the matter of visiting the scenes of serious offences are, among District Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Ostrehan, Phillips, Biddle, Ingle and Jenkins; and among Assistant Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Collett, Kirkpatrick, Turner, Shillidy, Ellis and the late Mr. Hoyes.

The Commissioners' reports are silent as to whether any, and, if so, how many cases were investigated during the year in the manner laid down in rule 4 on pages 322 and 323, Police Manual. But having called for statistics on this point I give the following information :—

Messrs. Hoyes (since died), Holland and Kirkpatrick, Assistant Superintendents of Police, and Mr. Shirgaonkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, have fully complied with the orders referred to above. For the rest, the three officers named below—

Mr. Harker while Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khándesh, with one case,

Mr. Haslehust, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Násik, with four cases, and

Mr. Dubois, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, with three cases,

appear to be the only ones who have observed the provisions of the rule on the subject in the Police Manual.

In Sind, Mr. J. C. Curry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, complied with the standing orders on the subject.

Statement D.

Strength of the police.

28. The entire police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, now stands at 24,104 officers and men, shewing a *net* increase of 107 as compared with the previous year's strength. Of this increase, 39 units, including 8 school passed Sub-Inspectors, belong to Sind and the balance was distributed over the Presidency proper. The latter augmentation is mainly due to the re-organization of the

Criminal Investigation Department sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5695, dated the 7th October 1910, and to the addition of Probationary Sub-Inspectors who passed out from the Central Police Training School in furtherance of police re-organization.

In addition to the sanctioned strength temporary additions to the force including chowkidárs on the Railways (so far as I can gather from the Divisional and District reports), aggregating 508 officers and men, were entertained for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers and for other extra duties, the most important addition being that of 6 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head Constables and 70 Constables with 2 clerks to the Násik District force at a cost of Rs. 22,800 per annum as a temporary measure (*vide* Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3642, dated the 29th June 1910) and pending the introduction of general re-organization.

Cost of Police.

29. The cost of the police has increased from Rs. 62,04,879 in 1909 to Rs. 63,17,300 in the year under report, the *net* increase being Rs. 1,12,421. The excess is mainly due to the introduction of further measures of reorganization in the Presidency proper.

Proportion of police to area and population.

30. The proportion of police to area was 1 policeman for every 5·73 square miles and 1·77 railway miles as against 5·76 and 1·77 respectively for the preceding year. As regards population there was 1 policeman for 738 persons against 742 in 1909.

Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.

31. The proportion, in the entire Presidency, of cognizable crime investigated to each policeman as shewn in the accompanying statistical returns was 1·38 as against 1·46 in the previous year. This ratio is, however, for reasons stated in paragraph 31 of my Annual Report for the year 1909, misleading as an index of the state of affairs it is intended to pourtray.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

32. Out of 427 police stations and 1,138 outposts in the entire Presidency 388 police stations and 925 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. In addition to these, 108 sub-posts out of the total of 127 were inspected on the Presidency Railways.

In the Presidency, including Sind, there was a *net* increase of 10 police stations (11 newly created *minus* 1 converted into an outpost) as compared with the previous year's number and a reduction of 18 outposts. Of the 11 new police stations, five were established in the Presidency proper in the Násik, Sátára and Belgaum Districts and 6 in Sind in Hyderabad and Sukkur. The opening of new police stations made it possible to reduce the 18 outposts.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"A large number of outposts remained uninspected in Násik owing to the special circumstances of the year. In East Khándesh, the work suffered owing to the Superintendent's prolonged halt at head-quarters in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to Jalgaon. The inadequacy of the inspection in the Poona District is ascribed to the detention of the Superintendent at head-quarters on account of urgent work."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, seems satisfied with the inspection work done, while the Commissioner, Northern Division, has not referred to the subject in his review; however, so far as can be gathered from the figures supplied, the amount of inspection seems to have been satisfactory on the whole everywhere and great improvement in this respect has taken place on Railways.

In addition to the ordinary inspection work accomplished by District Officers, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police made extended tours in their Ranges and inspected several Superintendents' offices, a considerable number of stations and some outposts.

Statement E.

Armament.

33 There was no change in the armament of the force during the year of report except that the Government of India in their letter No. 447, dated the 16th May 1910, Home

Department, sanctioned the supply of revolvers to Native Inspectors in lieu of muskets. The proposal, referred to in my previous year's report (paragraph 33), to arm all Sub-Inspectors with revolvers in lieu of muskets has also been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Punishments.

34. The police force having been augmented the actual number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose, as might be expected, to 3,181 in the year under report from 3,094 in 1909. The Northern Division returns the largest number and increase of punishments. The ratio of punishments to the actual strength of the force is 13·6 as against 13·3 in the preceding year. The variation in the ratio is very slight and needs no comment.

Of the total number of officers and men punished (3,181), 2,988 were for departmental and 193 for judicial offences as against 2,912 and 182 respectively in the preceding year. Of the judicial punishments (193), the largest number is returned by Sind (69), which is followed by the Central Division with 42, the Southern Division with 33, the Northern Division with 30 and Railways with 18. Only one officer was judicially punished against three in each of the preceding two years. Ninety-four judicial punishments, almost the same number as in 1909, were inflicted under the Police Act; 12 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, against 5 in 1909; 83 under other offences, and four appear in column 17 of Statement E against 5 in 1909. Dismissals numbered 243 as against 226 in the preceding year. Among districts, Dhárwár and Sukkur return the largest number, 27 and 20 respectively.

In the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind the large number of punishments, "when taken in conjunction with the steady increase in the number of rewards, may be regarded as a healthy sign of close supervision".

Judged by the statistics relating to punishments on the Presidency Railways, and seeing that there was no change in the *personnel* of the Superintendents, the conduct of the force seems to have improved.

Punishments vary in frequency and severity from district to district with the idiosyncracies of different officers, but on the whole I do not think there has been any reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the force, many of whom owing to additions during recent years are still young, inexperienced and not fully trained.

Rewards.

35. Seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five officers and men were rewarded for good work by promotion, good conduct tickets or money grants as against 6,392 in the preceding year. Thirty-one as compared with 37 in 1909 were rewarded by promotion.

Rupees 19,260 as against Rs. 21,090 in the preceding year were expended in rewards to the police during the year under review and with excellent result. In more ways than one the expenditure is money well spent.

The ratio of the officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 31·8 for the entire Presidency.

The following officers of the force were decorated with "The King's Police Medal" in recognition of meritorious services in the police:—

Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police;

Inspector Jiwana Mahadu of Násik;

Inspector Shankar Sadashiv of Sholápur;

Head Constable Edrusmiyan Bawamiyan of Broach;

Head Constable Goramkhan Kamalkan of Broach.

The medal was also bestowed on me.

Since the close of the year Mr. J. A. Guider has been admitted to the Order of the Indian Empire as a Companion.

Education.

36. Educated officers and men in the force totalled 855 and 12,208 during the year of review as against 813 and 11,912 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of literates in the force of the entire Presidency stands at 55·9 as against 54·7 in 1909. The same ratio for the Presidency, excluding Sind, works out to 63

per cent. Steady improvement, which though small, is welcome, is here noticeable in the proportion of educated officers and men in a force which each year shews some numerical increase. Ratnágiri with 85 per cent. of educated men is the best educated force: on Presidency Railways the proportion of literates is nearly 83 per cent.

In the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind "the improved percentage of literacy is gratifying and may perhaps be attributed to the measures for improving the position and prospects of head constables".

Vacancies and recruiting.

37. In 25 districts and on 4 Railways there were 667 vacancies at the close of the year under report as against 638 in 1909, an increase of 29 only, and the proportion to sanctioned strength for the entire Presidency stands at 2·7 against 2·6 in 1909, 2·9 in 1908 and 3·2 in 1907. The same ratios for the Presidency proper (eliminating Sind figures) are 2·2 against 1·98 in 1909, 2·08 in 1908 and 3·3 in 1907. In Sind, the Central and Southern Divisions, vacancies were fewer by 20, 15 and 29 respectively: in the Northern Division and on Presidency Railways, the number was larger than in 1909 by 38 and 13 respectively.

At the close of the year under report there were 42 vacancies in the Criminal Investigation Department force, the cause being that the Criminal Investigation Department establishment was augmented during the last quarter of the year and time did not suffice to select material and recruit the staff up to strength before the close of the year. But for this, the number of vacancies at the end of the year 1910 would actually have been less by 13 units, though the sanctioned strength was greater, than at the end of 1909.

On an average there were 36 vacancies in each Sind charge at the close of the year and only 19 in each district and railway force in the Presidency proper.

December is always a bad month for recruiting, and there is nothing abnormal or unusual so far as the Presidency figures are concerned.

There were 2,527 enlistments during the year under report as against 3,122 in the previous year. Of these, 2,462 were Constables as against 3,105.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes that the reports from the districts in his division, Thána excepted, contain reference to the difficulty experienced in recruiting the rank and file and keeping recruits when secured, and adds that "the difficulty of recruiting and the increasing number of resignations is very disheartening."

The Commissioner, Central Division, states that "complaints as to the paucity of recruits of the right sort are . . . . repeated in many of the reports," and that "as regards the future the continued difficulty in finding recruits of the right stamp gives cause for anxiety." The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that "there is no difficulty in securing recruits but the District Superintendents of Police complain that the right kind of men do not offer themselves for enlistment." Service in the Police Department, it is stated, "has not increased in popularity in spite of recent improvement in the pay."

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"Recruits were fewer and resignations more numerous than in the preceding year, leaving a large number of vacancies at the end of the year. The announcement in the month of March of sanction to the improved rates of pay gave a great impetus to recruiting but, with the continued postponement of the date for bringing these rates into force, recruits fell off, and resignations multiplied."

The District Magistrate, Násik, remarks:—

"The problem of obtaining suitable recruits for the Násik Police is very difficult. There is of course no means of attracting a higher class of men except by raising the pay. This is now impracticable."

I have given close attention to the question of recruiting during my tours and have made a point of carefully inspecting the latest additions to the district forces all over the Presidency, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that, if suitable steps are taken to meet and overcome difficulties which all employers of labour are now experiencing, there is a sufficiency of eligible recruits willing to join and remain in force quite as good, if not better, than men we have always

secured. In considering the important questions of recruiting and resignations it must not be forgotten that, during each of the last three years, additions have been made to the force, recruiting has therefore been abnormal and that the number of young constables in the force during these years has been unusually large. Added to this, measures of re-organization, affecting the pay and prospects of the rank and file adversely, were introduced and gave a decided set-back to recruiting, the effect of which will not entirely disappear perhaps for some little time. Some districts are undoubtedly better recruiting grounds than others and it is proverbially more difficult to obtain and keep new enlistments during a prosperous agricultural year. At the same time, the Police Department, like every other employer of labour, is experiencing greater difficulty now-a-days in securing and keeping men owing to various economic causes (industrial expansion, facilities for going far afield in search of remunerative employment, etc.) that are well known, the shortage in the labour market due to plague, scarcity and the growing independence of the classes from whom we draw our material. In a more or less degree, all employers of labour, whether the public departments or private individuals, are confronted with this difficulty. So far as recruiting for the police is concerned, the difficulty complained of is not, in my opinion, insurmountable, provided officers will adapt their methods of recruiting to the altered circumstances and, instead of relying solely on recruits offering themselves for service at head-quarters, will themselves while on tour and through their Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors persevere in tapping the villages in their districts for eligible men. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors constitute a valuable and ready-made recruiting staff, well distributed and with every facility for finding recruits suitable and anxious to enlist in the police, provided they are put in the way of doing so and things are made easy for them. So these officers should be required to interest themselves in recruiting the force and be kept upto the mark.

Resignations.

38. There were 1,202 resignations in the year of report as against 1,048 in 1909 or an increase of 154 over the previous year's total. The proportion of resignations to the actual strength stands at 5·1 as against 4·5 in 1909, 4·4 in 1908, 5·2 in 1907 and 4·6 in 1906. The same for the Presidency proper only for these years are :— 3·9 in 1910, 3·2 in 1909, 3·2 in 1908, 4·1 in 1907 and 3·8 in 1906.

As usual the largest number of resignations was returned by Sind; the fewest came from the Presidency Railways. The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind states that most of the resignations occurred among the recruits who, finding after serving for a few months that there was too much work to do, resigned.

Most of the resignations occur among men in the recruit stage and the quite young constables, their disinclination to remain in the force being, I believe, entirely due to change in the conditions of police work now. For all ranks the training is more severe, discipline more strict and the duties more exacting and onerous than they used to be. Re-organization has added largely to the number of superior officers from the Inspector-General of Police downwards, consequently supervision is closer. Young men who join the force now find after a few months' experience that the policeman's life is not such an easy or happy one as they were led to suppose. At the same time there is no difficulty in the present circumstances of the country in securing sufficiently remunerative employment elsewhere, particularly in a year of good rains, free from the irksome restrictions of a disciplined force on whose time the calls are frequent both by day and night. Consequently some among the new arrivals change their minds and throw up their employment to seek their fortunes elsewhere. It is not, I believe, that the recruit is discontented with the pay and prospects or that he does not appreciate the benefits of free clothing, free accommodation, pensions and the like, but that in the raw stage he does dislike the drill, the training, the restrictions of discipline and the constant work. He can free himself from all these and be no worse off in private life, so he leaves the police, and I believe that in the native army just the same is going on, a large number of the men leaving the service as soon as they can. One District Magistrate remarks that "one of the chief objections put forward by

possible recruits is the element of caprice and arbitrariness that they allege prevails in the infliction of punishment and bestowal of promotions." I am not sure that, here and there, there is not *some* justification for this opinion. Another obstacle to enlisting and keeping recruits in certain districts is the poor accommodation provided at head-quarters. We are removing this as funds permit by the provision of well built sanitary lines providing ample accommodation and privacy for the men and their families.

I have been at pains to go over the figures for the last 30 years and I find that the ratio of vacancies to sanctioned strength in the Presidency proper over this period ranges between 1·7 in 1880 and 2·2 in 1910 and of resignations to actual strength between 1·7 in 1880 to 3·9 in 1910. The fluctuations it will be seen are not startling.

Health.

39. For reasons given in my previous year's report the returns relating to health are not altogether reliable. The strain of police work due to hardship and exposure (especially at night) and service in unhealthy places has left its mark on the force and the health of the police has, on the whole, deteriorated, though variations in the district statements relating to sickness occur, some showing better, some worse, returns. The statistics, however, are not altogether a safe index of the sickness prevailing, for one reason because many men prefer when indisposed to go on working rather than to report sick and go to hospital. However, judging by the percentages on total actual strength of admissions, including re-admissions, into hospital, as they stand in Statement E, it seems that Lárkána, Sholápur and Ahmednagar are the healthiest districts, and in Ahmedabad, Thána, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri the police suffer most. Improvement in the health of the force is most marked in the East Khándesh and Upper Sind Frontier Districts while Kánara shews the greatest deterioration. The sickness in the Kánara, Thar and Párkar and Sukkur Districts was mainly due to malaria. On Railways the year was an unhealthy one for the force. The men in Bombay suffered greatly from malaria, one cause no doubt being that they have by force of circumstances to live in insanitary, crowded chawls for want of comfortable lines in healthy surroundings. Not till new lines for the Railway Police are built at Dádar can any improvement be looked for in the health of the members of the Railway Police stationed in Bombay; on the contrary, it will probably deteriorate as house-rent in Bombay goes up.

The Commissioner, Central Division, says :—

"Improvement is noticed in all districts except West Khándesh and Poona . . . Fever and ague, as usual, were generally the prevailing diseases. The Sátára report shews that 135 men were inoculated against plague."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"The figures for Belgaum and Bijápur Districts do not take account of outdoor patients while those for the other districts do."

In all, 289 deaths occurred against 285 in 1909, giving a percentage on actual strength of 1·23 against 1·22 in the preceding year. Eleven of the casualties were due to plague and two to cholera. One head constable died on duty in England as the result of an accident and one constable was killed in the execution of his duty.

In Dhárwár, the District Superintendent of Police, his Assistant, 4 other officers and 118 men were inoculated against plague, and in Belgaum 2 men. Inoculation is encouraged by Superintendents, but it is difficult to educate the men everywhere sufficiently to its advantages or to make them realize the value of quinine as a prophylactic.

Statement F.

40. This statement was last submitted with the Administration Report for the year 1905. It is now submitted in the revised form circulated with Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1479, dated the 19th March 1908. A comparison of the figures for the two quinquennial periods

affords some interesting information as regards the constitution of the force. In 1905 there were 13,017 Hindu officers and men; in 1910 they totalled 13,115. In 1905 the Mahomedan officers and men numbered 8,672, while in 1910 they aggregate 9,676. Thus there has been an increase of 98 Hindus and 1,004 Mahomedans in a force which has increased by some 1,400 units in round figure.

Miscellaneous.

Escapes and re-captures.

41. In all, 138 persons escaped from custody in 1910 against 133 in the previous year—26 from jails and lock-ups, 106 from the custody of the police and 6 from that of the village police. All the 6 escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency proper. Of the 138 escapes, 52 happened in Sind.

There were in all 93 re-captures, including 6 of the previous years' escapes in the Southern Division, as against 106 in 1909. The percentage of re-captures to escapes is 63 as against 70·6 in the preceding year. One of the prisoners who escaped in the Southern Division committed suicide by drowning.

As regards escapes from *police* custody, men guilty of negligence were dealt with for their default, departmentally or by trial.

Inspector-General's tour.

42. During the year under review I visited the Poona, Ahmedabad, Thána, Násik, Sátára, Belgáum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába Districts, the three Railways and Mahi Kántha Agency on inspection and other duty. Much of my time and attention was taken up in connection with political crime and measures of re-organization, so that I was prevented from making as extensive tours as I should otherwise have been able to make.

Supply.

43. Rupees 1,95,887 were expended on the purchase of clothing, equipments and supplies for the police of the districts and Railways of the Presidency proper during the year under report against Rs. 2,16,665 in 1909. The supplies were purchased either locally in the different districts, from the Supply and Transport Department, from the Jail Department or by contract through my own and the Deputy Inspectors-General's offices. Details are as under:—

	Rs.
	18,145 on arms and accoutrements.
	1,77,020 on clothing.
	722 on saddlery.
Total ...	1,95,887

Government having placed at my disposal a grant of Rs. 3,700 (Rs. 3,200 as grant-in-aid to the Mounted Police Funds and Rs. 500 for the purchase of horses for Mounted Sergeants), 26 remounts, including 2 for the Sergeants, were purchased. Two remounts were also purchased for the Central Police Training School. The whole expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,956.

The footgear of the Panch Maháls, Surat and East Khándesh Districts was changed from 'gurgabis' to boots during the year under report and a new pattern of cap for head constables and constables was substituted for the 'kilmarnock.' The arms, accoutrements and clothing of the force were maintained in an efficient condition.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (Supplementary No. II).

44. Three hundred and forty-two shops were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition during the year under report against 355 in 1909. Of these, 291 against 293 in the preceding year were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. The Central Division returns the largest number of shops (190), the Northern Division the fewest (31). Sind has 34 and the Southern Division 87. In the Northern Division these shops

have increased by 2, while there has been a decrease of 7, 7 and 1 respectively in the Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-six licenses were issued for arms, including fire-arms, against 16,013 in 1909. The drop in the number of licenses issued is 2,277. In the Southern Division alone 2,089 fewer licenses were granted. There was an increase of 78 in the Central Division.

Sixty prosecutions in the Southern Division, Sind and on Railways were instituted under the Arms Act. Convictions were obtained in 36; the fines realized aggregated to Rs. 2,046. The statements supplied by the Commissioners, Northern and Central Divisions, shew that no prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act during 1910, but according to the district reports this information is not correct. Ahmedabad returns 26 with 22 convictions, East and West Khándesh 11 and 5 with 9 and 3 convictions respectively.

The orders of Government contained in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 83, dated the 9th January 1907, have not, as usual, been observed in any division except the Central.

Prosecuting staff.

45. The strength and constitution of the prosecuting staff remained the same as in the previous year. In all, 2,298 of the more important and difficult cases as against 2,580 in 1909 were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper, 1,707 or 74·3 per cent. ending in conviction against 71·3 in the preceding year. Prosecutions in the less important and simpler cases were entrusted to first grade head constables and the number of cases conducted by them was 4,929 as against 5,368 in the preceding year. Of 4,929, 3,518 or 71·3 ended in conviction as against 72·1 per cent. in 1909. On the whole the quantity and quality of the work of the prosecuting staff, including Court Jamádárs, seems to have been fairly satisfactory.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind considers the work of the Prosecuting Inspectors in the several districts to have been satisfactory and adds:—

"The need of a Prosecuting Sub-Inspector in some of the larger districts is greatly felt. The necessary provision has been made in the re-organization scheme."

Owing to the spread of education generally and the multiplicity of pleaders legal advice in the preparation and conduct of a defence is more readily obtainable and costs less these days; successful police action in the disposal of cases is, therefore, more than ever a question of careful preparation of cases and skilful prosecution. The want of a qualified staff of professionally trained Police Prosecutors is thus each year becoming a more obvious need. As the District Magistrate, Thar and Párkar, very truly remarks:—

"It must not be forgotten that the criminal classes participate in the general educational movement, and that if the police are better equipped than they were 10 years ago the same thing is true of the professional criminal, whose knowledge of detective methods and legal procedure is frequently astonishing."

In order to improve the quality of the prosecuting staff in the districts of the Presidency proper, Government have recently sanctioned a proposal I submitted, to appoint suitable law graduates and members of the Mofussil Bar direct as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the superior grades, for duty as prosecuting officers. I believe the adoption of this measure will materially improve the quality of the prosecuting work, be of assistance to the magistracy and bring about better results in the Courts.

Drill.

46. The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind reports that the drill of the Karáchi and Sukkur armed police is satisfactory. In the Thar and Párkar District a high standard of drill cannot be expected owing to the continued strain on the police and the very small force available at the head-quarters.

In the Presidency proper, though some variation is noticeable from district to district, I am satisfied that the drill and training efficiency of the force is on the whole practical and sufficient for service requirements. For obvious reasons

the men in stations and on outposts cannot be kept up to the standard of men at Head Quarters but transfers between both are effected and Drill Masters are maintained at táluka stations.

The Inter-District Athletic Competition held in October annually continues to be popular and fulfils the object with which it was started in 1906.

Twenty constables of the force of the Presidency proper were put through a course of physical training at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, with a view to qualifying as Instructors.

Musketry.

47. Improvement in the musketry of the armed police as a body has continued during the year under report and has been remarkable in the case of the mounted police in spite of the fact that the ammunition, though better, still gives rise to complaint.

Presidency Proper.

5,780 Head Constables and Constables or nearly 93 per cent. of a total armed force of 6,224 men completed the full musketry course as against 5,577 or a little over 90 per cent. in 1909. Of these 5,780 men, 2,763 or 47·8 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 1,626 or 28·13 per cent. as second class shots.

Actually and proportionately more men completed the musketry course this year than last and the ratio of marksmen improved appreciably without any marked decline in the number of second class shots.

Out of Rs. 1,000 annually sanctioned by Government for Presidency prizes 62 prizes were awarded as under :—

Mounted Police	...	...	5
Rifle Squads	...	...	24
Ordinary Armed Police	...	...	33
	Total	...	62

The number of marksmen is classified as under :—

Foot police armed with S. B. M. H. muskets	...	2,293
Foot police armed with M. H. rifles	...	326
Mounted police armed with M. H. carbines	...	144
Total	...	2,763

as against 1963, 307 and 56 respectively.

Judged by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, percentage of marksmen to total armed strength, Ahmednagar ranks first as the best shooting force and Broach comes next. West Khándesh and Bijápur are the worst. In regard to prizes, the Panch Mahál, Belgaum and Dhárwár again carried off the first prize and gold badge for mounted police rifle armed foot police and foot police armed with M. H. smooth bores respectively. In respect to prize money won, the first six districts in order of merit are Belgaum (Rs. 329), Dhárwár (Rs. 123), East Khándesh (Rs. 111), Thána (Rs. 82), Panch Mahál (Rs. 76) and Sátára (Rs. 54).

The results this year and the continued improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed police are very creditable to district officers. They have expended much time and trouble on, and taken a keen interest in, training their men and bringing on their musketry and have been ably seconded in their endeavour to attain a high standard by the subordinate instructional staff.

Sind.

In regard to the musketry of the Sind Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police remarks :—

"In the annual shooting competition with smooth bores for the foot police, the first 3 prizes were carried off by the Karáchi District and the remaining 2 prizes by the Lárkána District. In the mounted police competition the first two prizes were won by the men of the Karáchi District and the third prize by the Hyderabad District. In the competition for the special rifle reserve all the three prizes for the foot police were taken by the Karáchi District

and the two prizes for the mounted police by the Lárkána District. The number of men who qualified as marksmen has risen from 215 in 1909 to 350 in 1910. . . . . Karáchi continues to maintain its premier position in shooting among the police in Sind. . . . . On the whole this year's results show a great improvement over last year; those obtained in the Karáchi District being creditable alike to officers and men concerned."

The musketry regulations in Sind differ, it is believed, from those in the Presidency proper.

Police Buildings.

48. With the grant placed at my disposal by Government for police minor works, progress was made in providing new lines at outposts and in carrying out the necessary additions and alterations to old police lines and other police buildings. Altogether Rs. 96,435 were allotted for these works during the calendar year 1910. The following important major works were in progress during the year :—

(1) New lines for Head Quarters Police, Broach.
(2) Quarters for the City and Head Quarters Police, Surat.
(3) Quarters for Police at Bándra.
(4) Police Station house, Kurla, Thána District.
(5) Police lines at Ráver, East Khándesh District.
(6) City Police lines, Sholápur.
(7) Offices and quarters for the Head Quarters Police, Sátára.
(8) New Police lines at Ankola, Kánara District.
(9) Head Quarters Police lines, Kárwár, Kánara District.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind reports that "the following large or important works were undertaken during the year :—

Hyderabad District—
Police Stations at Sekhat and Thárusháh.

Upper Sind Frontier District—
New Police lines at Old Thul,
Police offices, stores and quarter guard at Jacobabad.
Additional block for 18 single constables in the new Police lines at Jacobabad."

He adds :—

"As regards Sind Railways there are grounds for complaint. The quarters rented from the North-Western Railway for offices, officers and men, are unsuitable and are not worth the rent paid for them. The quarters provided for the men especially are unfit."

Progress with police buildings is entirely a question of finance : much has been accomplished in recent years in the direction of providing new lines, offices, station houses, etc., and improving old, yet a great deal still remains to be done especially on Railways.

The matter is of very great importance as bearing on the health and well-being of the force for so much in the satisfactory recruitment of the police and their efficiency depends on the men being housed together in comfortable lines providing suitable accommodation, and in sanitary surroundings.

Village Police.

49. In the Presidency proper the village police rendered special assistance to the district police in 460 cases as against 380 in 1909. 461 members of the village police were rewarded either by money or in other ways and 233 were punished for negligence either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand. The few táluka and village *Pagis* in Sind are reported to have worked well except in Karáchi, where they are said to be "a poor lot".

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"The District Magistrate, Broach, is probably correct in his opinion 'that they very often failed to get the credit of apprehending cases, where it really belongs to them.' And it may be added that in all probability any failure to assist is promptly reported.

"It is inconceivable that in Ahmedabad and in Thána assistance was rendered by the village police in only 4 and 8 instances respectively. In these cases, rewards were given, from which one may conclude that assistance is not regarded as such unless it is so marked or valuable as to be worthy of a reward."

I have nothing to alter in the opinions expressed on the efficiency and utility of the village police in paragraphs 50 and 49 of my annual reports on the working of the police for the years 1908 and 1909 respectively.

Concluding Remarks.

50. The territorial and railway reports chronicle but few cases and incidents other than those already referred to in preceding paragraphs, of special interest.

In Thána, a sensational and circumstantial story of the existence of a clique of extremists in sedition of a most violent type was brought to the police, but Mr. Kelly, the Acting District Superintendent of Police, and his subordinates after a patient and prolonged investigation were able to cleverly unmask the plot to get innocent persons into trouble with the result that the author of this malicious scheme was prosecuted to conviction.

In Ahmedabad, an even more barefaced and sensational attempt to deceive the local police into prosecuting some innocent persons as dangerous anarchists, the motive being to obtain the reward of Rs. 5,000 offered by Government for the detection of the perpetrator of the bomb outrage of 1909 at Ahmedabad when His Excellency the Viceroy visited that city, was frustrated by the Criminal Investigation Department and the tables subsequently turned on the conspirators who were prosecuted by the local police to conviction.

The Thána Police were successful in obtaining at Kurla information and material which worked up by the Bombay City Police, aided by the Thána Police, led to the successful detection of a very heavy burglary case, involving a loss of over a lákh of rupees at Máhim, in Bombay City limits, the recovery of almost all the property and the conviction of the accused, members of a wandering gang of Gujaráthis.

In the Sukkur District two cases of false coining were successfully detected and prosecuted to conviction. One of the accused was a notorious coiner with a previous conviction.

In the month of November the relieving and the retired Viceroys passed through the Presidency *en route* to and from Calcutta and, in December, His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany visited India and travelled over the Railways of this Presidency. The itineraries of these high personages threw a good deal of responsibility and extra work on the police of the Presidency proper which was efficiently discharged.

Connected with the general administration of the police, the following important reforms were effected during the year of report in furtherance of the scheme of police reorganization :—

(1) Transfer of the Gaekwar-Dabhoi Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Baroda State administration.

(2) Conversion of the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation, into that of Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department only and the re-distribution of the railway work between the Deputy Inspectors-General, Northern Range and Southern Range, the B. B. & C. I. Railway being added to the charge of the former and the G. I. P. and the M. and S. M. Railways, to that of the latter.

(3) Augmentation of the Criminal Investigation Department force by 4 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 24 Constables and the abolition of the existing grade of head constable on Rs. 15 in the Criminal Investigation Department. The latter measure of reform was however formally sanctioned during 1911.

(4) The district rates of pay for head constables and constables and their grading in certain fixed proportions were sanctioned for the Railway Police.

(5) Abolition of fining as a punishment among the District and Railway Police and the substitution of the system of punishment by black marks.

(6) Creation of eleven new Police Stations, in Násik, Sátára, Belgaum, Hyderabad and Sukkur Districts.

(7) A system of practical training to extend over 18 months for probationary Sub-Inspectors appointed direct to the police through the Central Police Training School was sanctioned with an initial pay of Rs. 35 during this probationary period of training.

(8) Substitution of conveyance allowance to Sub-Inspectors in lieu of permanent travelling allowance or horse allowance.

(9) The minimum pay of all constables, armed and unarmed, in Sind was fixed at Rs. 11 with a local allowance of Rs. 2 for Karáchi. Simultaneously with this, the incremental system of pay was abolished in favour of three grades on Rs. 11, 12 and 13.

(10) In Sind, the restoration of the old first grade of head constables on Rs. 32 and the creation of three new grades on Rs. 25, 20 and 15 with an allowance of Rs. 2 to head constables in Karáchi.

(11) The pay of the mounted police in Sind was raised, the new rates sanctioned for head constables being Rs. 25, 20 and 15 and for constables Rs. 13, 12 and 11, with *horse* allowance increased to Rs. 25 in the town of Karáchi, Rs. 20 in all other head-quarters stations and Rs. 16 elsewhere.

(12) An addition to the Sukkur District of 4 head constables and 29 constables for the Shikárpur Prison.

At the close of the year 1910, the district schemes for a reorganized establishment of head constables and constables were still before Government and awaiting the sanction of the Government of India. Since the close of the year, intimation has been received that they have with one slight modification been accepted in their entirety by the Supreme Government.

The following may, I think, be taken as the outstanding features of the year's returns :—

Reported crime, ordinary and serious, was noticeably less ; true crime has, on the whole, increased but in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, has dropped ; there has been a small rise in true murders and cognate offences, in thefts of all kinds and robberies, but burglaries and dacoities have been fewer. Actually and proportionately excluded cases were less and there has been a decided and welcome decline in the number and ratio of undetected cases especially in the Presidency proper.

More property was stolen and more recovered, the percentage of recoveries advancing by 5 per cent., and fewer cases have been left "pending" at the close of the year. In connection with cases and persons sent to trial, the police have been able to show results which are quite satisfactory and slightly better than in 1909 and under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, there has been considerable improvement in the quality and quantity of work done.

On a numerically stronger force this year, the proportion of resignations in the Presidency proper stands at 3·9 or half per cent. higher than in 1909 ; in Sind, it is 9, and also half per cent. higher than in the previous year. The proportion of vacancies (2·7) at the close of the year remained practically stationary as in 1909 (2·6) and the percentage of educated men in the force has advanced slightly in the Presidency proper.

Both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the statistics point to better results all round this year as compared with last, the rate of progress, except in respect to the recovery of stolen property, being more pronounced in the Presidency proper than in Sind.

During the year under review, 12 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 72 Sub-Inspectors, 202 Head Constables and 145 Constables in the Presidency proper

joined the General Provident Fund for Government servants in addition to the number who joined during 1909, *vide* item No. (11), paragraph 50 of my previous year's report.

The Commissioners, in concluding their reviews of the District Reports, make the following observations :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"Since I received charge, my attention has been mainly drawn to the state of affairs in the Kaira District regarding which Mr. Barrow submitted a report to Government last year. Assistance has already been given by Government in the shape of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and in other ways . . . . . More police are needed for the watch and ward of the larger towns: unfortunately the re-organization has not added a single man for this purpose . . . . .

"It is hardly time yet to weigh the merits of the newly trained officers appointed direct to Sub-Inspectorships against those of the old school. The reports are generally silent about them . . . . ."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The necessity of repressing and rooting out sedition made the year 1910 one of great anxiety for the police almost throughout the division. But they rose to the occasion and succeeded admirably in bringing the chief offenders to justice. As regards other forms of crime there is a decrease due mainly, it may be presumed, to a very favourable season. Except in one or two respects the police appear to have coped with it satisfactorily . . . . It is to be hoped that the gradual introduction of the re-organization scheme will improve prospects and reduce the strain which undoubtedly falls on the force in places and that the service generally will become more popular."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The record of the year's work shows that on the whole the police administration in the Division has been satisfactory and that the officers with a few exceptions have discharged their duties well and efficiently . . . . . The present investigation staff is below the proper standard of efficiency . . . . . The Sub-Inspectors sent from the Training School who are now inexperienced will no doubt gradually improve and it is to be hoped that they will gradually raise the morale of the force and succeed in obtaining the co-operation of the public."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"The Riverain Police again suffered severely from frequent changes of the officer in charge . . . . . The need for continuity in this appointment, which has often been insisted on, is more apparent than ever. The provision of a motor launch for the use of the Assistant Superintendent is also, as remarked by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, a most desirable if not an absolutely necessary reform."

In respect to the Railway Police in Sind :—

"The improvement of the *personnel*, by weeding out the inferior specimens left on our hands by the Punjab Authorities, can only be a work of time. A number of police questions, in particular that of a more systematic campaign against thefts from running trains, were discussed during the year with the Railway Administration, who have in all matters co-operated most cordially with the police.

"The slight but welcome improvement in the detection of crime, the better results obtained by the police before the Courts, the higher proportion of success in Sessions cases, and the apprehension of offenders in some of the more important dacoities, are all matters for congratulation. Mr. MacTier, who held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General for the greater part of the year, exercised a very effective supervision over the force. Mr. Gell, who succeeded him towards the close of the year, and who has submitted an interesting report, has displayed great keenness and readiness in adapting himself to conditions which were in many respects quite new to him, and the province no less than the police service will be a serious loser by his impending retirement. The Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have all worked well. Special mention is due to the zeal, energy and judgment displayed by Mr. Ommanney, who has at the same time succeeded in showing exceptionally satisfactory figures for the Sukkur District."

In regard to the statement of the Commissioner, Northern Division, that re-organization has not added a single man for the watch and ward of the larger towns in the Kaira District, he must, I think, be labouring under some misapprehension, which a detailed examination of the re-organization proposals with the distribution of the force as it stood in 1910 will, I am sure, remove. As a matter of fact the re-organization scheme for the Kaira District was not introduced during the year 1910 though the proposals for bringing it into force were

made in view of the increase of crime in the district: at the close of the year the orders of Government on the proposals had not been received.

I have already submitted to Government a separate report on the year's working of the Central Police Training School and am forwarding a review on each of the three Railway Police Reports which have to go to Government, so the police work on railways and the administration and the progress of the Training School have not been criticized in this report in any detail.

As regards the general efficiency of the force, some diversity of opinion will, of course, always exist among a large body of officers writing on the subject from different districts, railways and divisions, and viewing the matter from different standpoints. In this connection, the testimony of Mr. Hatch, District Magistrate of Sholápur, appears to be of special value in view of the circumstances in which it has been accorded. In concluding his endorsement on the Annual Police Report of the district, he writes:—"I may, however, remark that, after five years' absence from the Mofussil, I am impressed by the general improvement in appearance and intelligence of the District Police", a verdict which, I think, the majority of officers will confirm. There can be no doubt that the morale of the force as a whole and the quality of its work are improving. The crime statistics, I think, show that, in the face of plague and famine, constant and indiscriminate disparagement and burdened with miscellaneous duties of many kinds, the Mofussil Police, under conditions of considerable difficulty, do succeed in keeping the peace of country and in making satisfactory headway against crime and criminals; and the fact remains that, when required to deal with anything out of the ordinary or called on for special effort to deal with any important case or cases and difficult or dangerous situations, they rise equal to the occasion. Their efficiency is due in the main to the strenuous and unremitting efforts of the gazetted officers of the district and railway forces who by example, precept and personal attention to all details devote themselves to the task of raising the morale and standard of all round efficiency of the officers and men subordinate to them.

I should be failing in my duty if, before closing this report, I omitted to bring to the notice of Government the services rendered by the Range Deputy Inspectors-General who have laboured assiduously during the year in the work of administering their charges.

The activities of the Criminal Investigation Department have been directed and supervised by Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., with his accustomed devotion to duty, skill and success.

Mr. Griffith has served as my Assistant throughout the year with marked ability, zeal and application and my acknowledgments are due to him for the ready, loyal assistance he has at all times cheerfully given me.

My task has been further lightened by the unstinted labours of diligent, capable "Heads" in my office staff and the members of the ministerial establishment under them who have worked willingly and hard throughout the year.

51. The review of the reforms in Police Administration which have been effected as a result of the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission called for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3045, dated the 24th May 1911, is attached as a supplement to this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. KENNEDY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Review of the reforms in the Police Administration of the Bombay Presidency including Sind which have been effected as a result of the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. 248-259, dated the 21st March 1905, on the report of the Police Commission.

Presidency Proper and Railways.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Increase to the salary of the Inspector-General of Police.	Paragraph 38...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4294, dated the 24th August 1905.	Prior to the reorganization, the Inspector General's salary was Rs. 1,800 per mensem. Under the reorganization scheme it was increased to Rs. 2,500 rising by an annual increment of Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000. The Inspector-General's duties and responsibilities have been correspondingly enlarged by the gradual transfer to him of almost all the administrative authority that had hitherto been exercised by Divisional Commissioners over the District Police. Simultaneously some of the authority in respect of Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants which had hitherto been vested in District Superintendents was handed over to the Inspector-General of Police.
2	Creation of four appointments of Deputy Inspector-General of Police divided between two grades on salaries of Rs. 1,500 and 1,800 respectively, the holders being eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year.	Paragraphs 35 and 36.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4294, dated the 24th August 1905, Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5983, dated the 8th November 1906.	Of the four appointments, three have been sanctioned for the Presidency proper and one for Sind. The next entries in this statement will indicate broadly the duties assigned to the three Presidency Deputy Inspectors-General and the further administrative changes that have taken place since the appointments were created.
3	Creation of the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways. Conversion of the above appointment into that of Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department only.	Paragraphs 35 and 81.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4294, dated the 24th August 1905. Government Resolutionin the Judicial Department No. 5596, dated the 26th October 1905. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5832, dated the 12th October 1910.	With the creation of this appointment, the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch and Finger Print Bureau which had hitherto been under the Inspector-General of Police were placed under the immediate supervision of the newly created Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation and Railways. That officer was also entrusted, subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Police, with the administration of the four Railway Police charges, *viz.*, G. I. P., S. M., B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways, with power to perform in that branch of the Police force all the duties of the Inspector-General of Police. Subsequently conditions having changed, a redistribution of the duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—252, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
				was decided on and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department was relieved of his duties in connection with the Railways so that he might be able to devote his attention exclusively to detective work; accordingly the Railway Police work was re-distributed between the Deputy Inspectors-General Northern Range and Southern Range, the B. B. & C. I. Railway being added to the charge of the former and the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways to that of the latter. This arrangement was effected towards the end of the year 1910. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation continues to supervise and control the Finger Print Bureau and the Special Branch establishment and has been given a self-contained strong criminal investigation staff with an officer of Superintendent's rank as a personal assistant.
4	Creation of the appointments of two Deputy Inspectors-General for the two Ranges in the Presidency proper.	Paragraph 35. Government of India letter No. 934, dated the 26th September 1906 (Home Department.)	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4294, dated the 24th August 1905. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5983, dated the 8th November 1906, and Notification No. 5570, dated the 17th October 1906.	Jurisdictions were assigned to these two officers by dividing the Presidency proper into two Ranges, Northern and Southern, with nine districts in each. Subsequently one of the nine districts in the Northern Range—Khándesh—was split up into two. Thus in the Northern Range the total number of districts is now ten. Towards the end of 1910 when it was found necessary to remove the control of the Railway Police from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, the B. B. & C. I. Railway was added to the Northern Range and the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways to the Southern Range. To commence with the Range Deputy Inspectors-General were employed chiefly on general inspection, in supervising the training of the district forces, in controlling the supply of clothing, arms and accoutrements, &c., and were given power to settle small questions of detail which did not affect the general orders of Government or the Inspector-General. They were also required to see that ordinary crime is properly dealt with. Gradually their powers and responsibilities have, subject to the Inspector-General's control, been increased by the delegation of further authority in connection with expenditure on supplies, the transfer and

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
				promotion of the upper subordinate staff, and the hearing of appeals from departmental orders of punishment inflicted on Sub-Inspectors by District Superintendents. In addition to the ordinary clerical establishment, these officers have each one Sub-Inspector Reader for inspection and other crime work.
5	Revision of the cadre and pay of Superintendents of Police in the Presidency.	Paragraph 31 .	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5983, dated the 8th November 1906.	Prior to reorganization there were 30 Superintendents. This number has been increased to 34 for the entire Presidency and the cadre of Superintendents now includes provision for the following new appointments :— (1) Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation. (1) Deputy Commissioner of Police for Criminal Investigation, Bombay. (1) Principal, Central Police Training School. (1) Superintendent for the newly created District of East Khándesh ; and one Superintendent for Sind Railways. As a result of reorganization the following Superintendents' appointments were removed from the Presidency cadre :— With the transfer of the control of the police of the R. M. Railway from this Presidency. } One Superintendent of R. M. Railway Police. On the amalgamation of the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways into one police district. } One Superintendent of M. and S. M. Railway Police. Further, reorganization brought about a revision of the pay of Superintendents of Police which now ranges between Rs. 700 per mensem in the fifth grade and Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the first grade as compared with Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per mensem respectively before reorganization.
6	Revision of the cadre and pay of Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Presidency.	Paragraph 30 .	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5983, dated the 8th November 1906.	There has been no change in the cadre of Assistant Superintendents. It stands now at 31 as it did prior to reorganization. The pay of the three grades now stands at Rs. 300, 400 and 500 per mensem respectively as against Rs. 250 for Probationers, 300, 350 and 400 in the pre-reorganization period.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
				Prior to reorganization, the following districts in the Presidency proper were allotted Assistant Superintendents of Police in charge of Sub-Divisions:— Ahmedabad (1), Thána (1), Khándesh (3), Poona (1) and Dhárwár (1): there are now eleven sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Superintendents in eleven districts.—Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thána, Ahmednagar, East Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár, and one Assistant Superintendent is attached to the office of the Superintendent, Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. In addition to a clerical establishment, each Assistant Superintendent of Police has one Sub-Inspector Reader attached to his office.
7	Creation of a Provincial Police Service filled by officers styled Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Paragraph 33 .	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5983, dated the 8th November 1906.	In all, 35 posts of Deputy Superintendents have been created for the entire Presidency. They are divided into four grades on Rs. 500, 400, 300 and 250 per mensem. Each district has been allotted one Head Quarters Deputy who is attached to the office of the District Superintendent and one is posted to the Criminal Investigation Department. These officers are also utilized for the charge of a sub-division of a district when an Assistant Superintendent is not available. Deputy Superintendents take a large share in the work of superintendence of police duties and investigation, they tour when the Superintendent is himself at Head Quarters and are in touch with the whole police work of the district and while at Head Quarters pay special attention to the supervision of the Superintendent's office establishment and details in routine matters so as to set Superintendents free to move about in the district and attend to outdoor work. When in charge of a sub-division of a district they exercise all the functions of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Deputy Superintendents are recruited by promotion from among the Inspectors and by direct nomination after undergoing the prescribed course of training at the Central Police Training School.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
8	Revision of the cadre and pay of Inspectors.	Paragraphs 23 and 24. Government of India letter No. 660, dated the 30th June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4361, dated the 13th August 1906.	The number of Inspectors in the Presidency proper before reorganization was 51. It is now 114 including 8 for Railways and 3 for Agencies. These officers are borne on one general Presidency list and include those serving in the Districts, Railways and two Agencies, Criminal Investigation Department and as Instructors in the Training School. There were 6 grades prior to reorganization on Rs. 250, 200, 175, 150, 125 and 100. There are now four grades only on Rs. 250, 200, 175 and 150. With the increase in the cadre, the circles of duty of Inspectors have been considerably reduced and more have been posted to each district. Inspectors are mostly recruited by promotion from the rank of Sub-Inspector, a few by direct nomination after passing through a course of training at the Central Police Training School. The number of Inspectors sanctioned by the Government of India for the requirements of the Presidency proper, exclusive of Railways and Agencies, is 123. According to the latest scheme now before Government, it is to be 109 for districts, 12 for railways and 3 for agencies.
9	Revision of the cadre and pay of Sub-Inspectors.	Paragraph 22... Government of India letter No. 660, dated the 30th June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4361, dated the 13th August 1906.	Before 1906, the number of Chief Constables was 237. By additions every year from the Training School, the number has now reached 553 Sub-Inspectors. It is distributed between Districts, Railways, the Criminal Investigation Department and Police Training School. There were three grades in the Districts on Rs. 100, 80 and 60 per mensem. On the G. I. P. Railway, the rates of pay were Rs. 50, 65, 80 and 95. Towards the end of 1906, all Sub-Inspectors were regraded on the revised rates of pay between five grades on Rs. 100, 80, 70, 60 and 50 and placed on two Range lists. The cadre of Sub-Inspectors sanctioned by the Government of India, exclusive of Railways, is 898. According to the latest schemes, now before Government, the number will be 703 for districts and railways. The increase to the cadre of Sub-Inspectors is brought about by reduction in the area of police stations, the requirements of the newly organized Criminal

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	
				Investigation Department, Central Police Training School and the appointment of "Readers" to Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. This rank is recruited mostly by outsiders with necessary qualifications for direct appointment, after a period of probation and training at the Central Police Training School. Selected Head Constables are also eligible for appointment by promotion. Sub-Inspectors on leaving the Central Police Training School enter on a practical course of training for eighteen months and during that period they are on probation and draw Rs. 35 per mensem—when confirmed in the fifth grade they draw Rs. 50.
10	Revision of the cadre and pay of Sergeants in the Presidency.	Government of India letter No. 660, dated the 30th June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906. No. 6717, dated 13th December 1906.	The cadre of European Constables divided between two grades on Rs. 80 and 100 per mensem stood at 14 in 1905; in 1906 as a measure of reorganization the number of Sergeants was increased to 19 divided between three grades on Rs. 80, 90 and 100.
11	Regrading of Head Constables—armed and unarmed—on the following rates of pay :— Unarmed. Rs. 20, 17-8, 15 Armed. Rs. 20, 16, 12	Paragraph 13...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2684, dated 25th June 1907.	The rates of pay before reorganization were as under :— Unarmed. 35, 25, 16, 13 Armed. 30, 20, 15, 12
12	Increase of pay to Head Constables of *Armed* Police in the Presidency and on Railways.	.....	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3679, dated 13th July 1908.	This was sanctioned in order to assimilate the rates of pay of the two Branches.
13	Increase in the pay of all Head Constables, armed as well as unarmed, and substitution of four grades on Rs. 35, 25, 20 and 15 for three grades on Rs. 20, 17-8 and 15.	No. 613, dated 15th May 1908. Government of India (Home Department) letter No. 475, dated 15th May 1909.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3952, dated 13th July 1909.	This has materially improved the prospects of all the rank and file especially of men who cannot go through the Training School and are in other ways ineligible for promotion to the sub-inspectors' rank.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
14	(*a*) Increase from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per mensem of the pay of the lowest grade of Armed Constable. (*b*) Initial pay of Constables on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways drawing Rs. 6-12-6 and Rs. 7-12 raised to Rs. 8.	Paragraph 14. Government of India letter No. 660, dated 30th June 1906—Paragraph 8.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906.	.....
15	Introduction of the incremental system of pay in the case of Constables, the increments being 1 rupee after 3 years' approved service, 1 rupee more after 10 years' approved service, and an additional rupee after 17 years' approved service	Paragraph 15.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3684, dated 25th June 1907. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 446, dated 25th January 1908.	Hitherto Constables had been divided between grades on different rates of pay, the number in each grade being fixed; with this system no one had any fault to find, but the incremental system was ordered by the Government of India and had to be given effect to.
16	Minimum pay of Constables of the District Armed Police and of Constables on the Railways raised to Rs. 9.	Government of India Telegram No., Home Department, 402-Police, dated 23rd March 1908.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2301, dated 1st May 1908.	The effect of this reform was to assimilate the rates of pay of all Constables in the lowest grade on railways and in districts as well as in the Armed and Unarmed Branches of the District Police.
17	Grant of a Local Allowance of rupee 1 to all District and Railway Police Constables whose pay was Rs. 11 or less.	Do. ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6755, dated 22nd December 1908.	This reform was, on account of the difficulty of recruiting, found to be necessary as an *ad interim* arrangement pending an all-round increase to the pay of Constables and a reversion from the system of increments after fixed periods of approved service to the old system of grades.
18	(*a*) Raising of the minimum pay of *all* foot Constables, armed as well as unarmed from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.	Government of India letter No. 475, dated 15th May 1909.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3952, dated 13th July 1909.	.....
	(*b*) Abolition of the incremental system of pay in favour of the old system of grades on the following enhanced rates of pay:— 3rd grade Rs. 10, 2nd grade Rs. 11, 1st grade Rs. 12, and a fixed proportion in each.	.....	.....	The increment system of pay was found to be most unpopular among the men and unsuited to police requirements. Discontent and difficulty in recruiting followed with marked deterioration in efficiency. It was therefore decided to revert to the graded system which had always worked satisfactorily, the only grievance being that the old rates of pay were insufficient.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
19	Addition to the District Police force of the Presidency proper of 923 Constables.	Government of India telegram (Home Department) No. 402-Police, dated 23rd March 1908.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 5709, dated 30th October 1908, and No. 1445, dated 10th March 1909.	This addition to the force of Constables was sanctioned as an instalment towards the general scheme for a re-organized strength.
20	Bringing the Mounted Police under the grade system, two grades among Head Constables on Rs. 20 and 15 (in the place of one grade on Rs. 15) and 3 grades among Constables on Rs. 10, 11 and 12 (in the place of one grade on Rs. 10) being sanctioned. Simultaneously with this, the Horse Allowance of all Mounted Police has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem.	Government of India letter, Home Department, No. 475, dated 15th May 1909.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3952, dated 13th July 1909.	.....
21	Assimilation of the rates of pay of the Police—Head Constables and Constables—on Railways to those of the District Police in the Presidency proper and their re-grading.	Government of India letter No. 230, dated 7th March 1910.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 1730, dated 24th March 1910 and No. 2297, dated 21st April 1910.	This concession removed a very old standing grievance and anomaly. Head Constables and Constables of the Railway Police are now graded in the same proportion as the District Police and draw the same rates of pay.
22	Reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department including the Finger Print Bureau.	Paragraph 87. Government of India letter, Home Department, No. 967, dated 19th September 1910.	Government Resolutions in the Financial Department, No. 3801, dated 5th October 1901, Judicial Department, No. 5607, dated 26th October 1905, No. 5584, dated 21st October 1908, No. 490, dated 23rd January 1909, No. 5695, dated 7th October 1910.	The strength of the staff employed in the Criminal Investigation Branch and Finger Print Bureau, when it was under the control of the Inspector General of Police stood at 3 Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 4 Constables, 1 Shorthand writer and confidential clerk, and 1 Inspector, 3 Head Constables and one clerk respectively. In 1905 when the Criminal Investigation Department was transferred to the Deputy Inspector General for Railways and Criminal Investigation, the staff, inclusive of that employed in the Finger Print Bureau, was augmented to 7 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 20 Constables. Circumstances having necessitated further additions to the staff from time to time the strength now stands at 13 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables and 44 Constables.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
23	Appointment of a Prosecuting Inspector at the head-quarters of every district with a Prosecuting Sub-Inspector to assist him in the conduct of the prosecution of police cases in courts.	Paragraph 89 . Government of India letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1905, paragragh 25.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905, and No. 5050, dated 1st September 1911.	Formerly there were in the whole Presidency six officers styled 'Court Prosecutors' on pay Rs. 100 per mensem. There are now 19 Prosecuting Inspectors and 19 Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, one of each in every district of the Presidency proper. In order to improve the quality of this staff of Prosecutors, Government have authorized the Inspector General of Police to appoint direct to the higher grades of Sub-Inspectors a limited number, sufficient only for special requirements, of competent and selected qualified pleaders or Law Graduates.
24	Abolition of deductions from the pay of Head Constables and Constables on account of clothing.	Paragraphs 16 and 88.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No 4822, dated 20th September 1905. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2007, dated 10th April 1906.	The introduction of this reform necessitated the Government capitation grant being increased from Rs. 6 per man per annum to Rs. 10 per man per annum.
25	Stoppage of deductions from the pay of Head Constables and Constables on account of lighting, gymnasia, kit carts, bands, pay of sweepers, municipal cess and water charges, etc., in Lines hitherto borne by the "Line or Conservancy Funds" which were at the same time abolished.	Do. ...	Government Resolutions in the Judicial, Department, No. 102 dated 8th January 1908, and No. 6294 dated the 27th November 1908.	These charges are now met from the Provincial Revenues.
26	Increase to the capitation grant of Mounted Police from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.	.....	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2904, dated 28th May 1906.	This became necessary because of the discontinuance of clothing cuttings from the pay of the men.
	Allowances.			
27	(*a*) Discontinuance from 1st October 1906 of fixed Permanent Travelling Allowance drawn by District Superintendents of Police, and the substitution in lieu thereof of allowances admissible under the Rules in Chapter LIII, Sections III to V, of the Civil Service Regulations. These rules were also made applicable to Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Government of India Home Department letter, No. 753, dated 30th July 1906.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 4893, dated 12th September 1906, and No. 5215, dated 28th September 1906.	.....

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government o India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*b*) Discontinuance from 1st April 1907 of Tentage Allowance drawn by Assistant Superintendents of Police.	Government of India Home Department letter No. 753, dated 30th July 1906.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 4893, dated 12th September 1906, and No. 5215, dated 28th September 1906.	.....
	(*c*) Supply of tents at Government expense to all gazetted police officers and their touring establishments.	Do. ...	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 4893, dated 12th September 1906, No. 5215, dated 28th September 1906, and No. 6807, dated 18th December 1906.	.....
	(*d*) In lieu of a Permanent Travelling Allowance drawn by the Inspector General of Police the Rules for Travelling Allowance contained in Chapter LIII, Sections III to V, of the Civil Service Regulations were made applicable to him, his daily allowance being fixed at Rs. 10.	Government of India letter No. 1244, dated 21st December 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 114, dated 10th January 1907.	.....
	(*e*) Grant of a Local Allowance to the Assistant to the Inspector General of Police at the rate of Rs. 200 a month.	Government of India letter No. 223, dated 21st June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5983, dated 8th November 1906.	.....
	(*f*) Grant of a Local Allowance to the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation (now Criminal Investigation Department only) at the rate of Rs. 100 a month.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....
	(*g*) Grant of a Local Allowance and free house to the Superintendent, Central Police Training School, at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*h*) Grant of Railway Allowances to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police as under :—	Paragraph 82...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5983, dated 8th November 1906.	
	G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway Superintendent. — Rs. 150 per month.			
	B. B. & C. I. Railway Superintendent. — Rs. 150 per month.			
	Assistant Superintendent employed as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. — Rs. 100 per month.			
	(*i*) House Rent Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to the Assistant Superintendent employed as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	Government of India letter No. 223, dated 21st June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5983, dated 8th November 1906.	
	(*j*) Discontinuance of the grant of the Exchange Compensation Allowance to all officers of the Superior and Subordinate Police Services.	Paragraph 88...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 965, dated 20th February 1906. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 244, dated 17th January 1906.	The orders in the case of superior officers were made applicable to those appointed in or after the year 1906, and in the case of subordinate police officers, to those appointed after 18th December 1905.
	(*k*) Abolition of Permanent Travelling Allowance to Circle Inspectors of Police and a grant to them in lieu of rupee one a day when absent from head-quarters.	Paragraph 24. Government of India Home Department letter No. 680, dated 2nd July 1907.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4150, dated 18th July 1907.	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*l*) Grant of Rs. 15 a month as Conveyance Allowance to Prosecuting Inspectors and to Inspectors in charge of towns.	Paragraph 24. Government of India Home Department letter No. 925, dated 21st August 1907.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5279, dated 23rd September 1907.	
	(*m*) Abolition of Permanent Travelling Allowance of Rs. 25 per month drawn by Criminal Investigation Department Inspectors and the grant to them in lieu of Travelling Allowance under the ordinary rules in the Civil Service Regulations.	Government of India Home Department letter No. 967, dated 19th September 1910.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5695, dated 7th October 1910.	
	(*n*) Conversion of the Permanent Travelling Allowance or Horse Allowance drawn by Sub-Inspectors other than those in the Railway Police into a Conveyance Allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem.	Paragraph 22. Government of India Home Department (Police) letter No. 282, dated 22nd March 1910.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 2394, dated 26th April 1910, No. 3431, dated 18th June 1910, No. 6683, dated 24th November 1910, and No. 5264, dated 15th September 1911.	Sub-Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department, those employed at the Training School, as Readers and some Head-quarter Sub-Inspectors are not eligible for this allowance.
	(*o*) Grant of Rs. 15 a month as Conveyance Allowance to all Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.	Paragraph 24. Government of India, Home Department letter No. 925, dated 21st August 1907.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5279, dated 23rd September 1907.	
	(*p*) Constables' circle of duty for the purpose of Article 1039, Civil Service Regulations, has been declared to be co-terminous with the limits of the Inspector's circle, his daily allowance being fixed at two annas a day when proceeding beyond the Inspector's circle.	Paragraph 18 .	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3182, dated 28th May 1907.	Prior to this reform a Constable's circle of duty was the whole district.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*q*) Grant of 1 rupee Local Allowance to all Constables serving in Ahmedabad City and of rupees two to Constables serving in Bándra in the Thána District. In the latter place Head Constables also have been given a special Local Allowance at rates varying according to their pay.	Paragraph 17. Government of India, Home Department Telegram No. 413, dated 17th April 1907.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2738, dated 8th May 1907.	
		Government of India Home Department letter No. 347, dated 29th March 1911.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2344, dated 21st April 1911.	
28	Grant of advances, subject to certain conditions, to non-gazetted officers (Sub-Inspectors) for the purchase of conveyances required for touring purposes.	Paragraph 22 .	Government Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 510, dated 5th February 1906.	Conveyance includes horse, pony, cart, tonga, etc.
29	(*a*) Separate recruitment of clerks for the offices of the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police and of Head-quarters Sub-Inspectors.	Paragraph 90. Government of India letter Home Department (Police) No. 288, dated 31st March 1905.—Paragraph 18. Government of India letter No. 553, dated 17th June 1905.—Paragraph 10.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 3255, dated 31st May 1907, and No. 5165, dated 16th September 1907.	In the pre-reorganization period the clerical establishments of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents' offices consisted of members of the executive force. Those of the Police Accounts and Head-quarters Sub-Inspectors' offices were recruited from the Revenue ministerial staff.
	(*b*) Amalgamation of the police correspondence and account offices of District Superintendents.	Do. ...	Do. ...	The clerical establishments are now separately recruited and the members do not belong to the executive police force.
30	Establishment of a Central Police Training School for the Presidency for the training of Assistant Superintendents, candidates for direct appointment as Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors and candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors.	20, 21 and 29...	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 1479, dated 16th March 1906, No. 4355, dated 13th August 1906 and No. 2058, dated 16th April 1908.	The school was started on the 1st of July 1906 at Bhamburda (Poona) and located in temporary quarters pending construction of permanent buildings at Násik to which place it was transferred in the year 1909. The establishment including the instructional staff for the school originally consisted of 1 Principal, 4 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 8 Constables, 1 Clerk, 4 Sweepers, 4 Bhistis and 10 Syces for 20 horses. Subsequently 2 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 5 Constables and 2 Syces, 1 Hospital Assistant and 2 Ward Boys were added to the permanent staff at Násik.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of)—.	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
				Since the opening of the school, 22 Probationary Assistant Superintendents, 4 candidates for Deputy Superintendentship, 11 for Inspectorship and 374 for Sub-Inspectorship have been trained there. Of the candidates for the posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors admitted, 8 and 313, respectively, have passed into the service from the school. Detailed rules have been framed for the admission and training of students and to regulate the interior economy of the school. Students admitted to the school are from the Presidency proper, Sind, Agencies and some Native States, and Head Constables are also sent to the school every year to be trained for posts as Sub-Inspectors. Since the current year candidates selected by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, are also sent to be trained for the work of Sub-Inspectors in Bombay City. While at school, direct nominees for Deputy Superintendentship draw a school allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem each, and those for Inspector and Sub-Inspectorship of Rs. 20 per mensem each. Up to last year the school course for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was of 12 months' duration. It has now been extended to 18 months, followed by a course of practical training for 18 months in the case of Sub-Inspectors appointed for duty in the Presidency proper to the police through the school. Head Constables at the school draw the pay of their grades.
31	Conversion of 73 District Sub Police stations in charge of Head Constables (Jamadars) into full stations in charge of Sub-Inspectors.	Paragraph 19...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2359, dated 19th April 1907.	In the Presidency proper nowhere are there now Police stations in charge of Head Constables *except* on the B. B. & C. I. Railway where the introduction of this important measure of reform is awaiting sanction to the general reorganization scheme for that Railway Police.
32	Creation of twelve new Police stations and four outposts in the Ahmedabad, Násik, Satára, Belgaum, Thána and Kolába Districts, and abolition, in consequence, of fourteen outposts.	.....	Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, No. 2699, dated 8th May 1909, No. 369, dated 20th January 1910, No. 637, dated 3rd February 1910, No. 4008, dated 18th July 1910, No. 6747, dated 3rd December 1909, No. 3755, dated 29th June 1911, and No. 1548, dated 16th March 1911.	Of the twelve new stations created, seven took the place of outposts. Proposals for creating thirty-one more stations without increase to the existing sanctioned strength and a further reduction of outposts are under consideration. As soon as the schemes for a re-organized establishment of Head Constables and Constables in each district are sanctioned, more headway can be made towards increasing the number of police stations (investigating centres) and abolishing outposts.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
33	Preparation of schemes for reorganized establishments of Head Constables and Constables in all districts.	Government of India Home Department letter No. 660, dated 30th June 1906.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906. Letter No. 108, dated 8th January 1909. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1329, dated 3rd March 1911.	The first schemes drawn up were found to be faulty. In 1909 and 1910, the Inspector-General of Police visited each district in turn and in personal and local consultation with the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police of each district drew up schemes based on the principles of police reorganization approved by the Government of India for the Presidency proper. Owing to the prevalence of lawlessness in the Kaira District, the introduction of the Kaira scheme has since been sanctioned for that district. The schemes which are still before Government have, with one slight modification, been provisionally accepted by the Supreme Government, and formal sanction to them as well as to the Railway schemes is now within sight.
34	Preparation of the Railway Police Reorganization schemes for G. I. P., M. & S. M. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.	Paragraphs 78 and 80. Government of India letter, Home Department, No. 288, dated 31st March 1905.	Government letter, Judicial Department, No. 2087, dated 29th April 1905. Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3926, dated 4th August 1905.	The police establishments proposed in these schemes are for law and order duties only. The schemes drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police in the year 1905-1906 are still under consideration before Government.
35	(*a*) Addition of the Sabarmati-Roho Section of the R.-M. Railway (121 miles in length) to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction in exchange for the Annas-Rutlam Section (56 miles in length) which has been transferred to the R.-M. Railway charge.	78 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3592, dated 19th June 1907.	.....
	(*b*) Transfer of the R.-M. Railway to the Rajputana Administration.	.....	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1736, dated 31st March 1908.	The Bombay Government ceased to exercise jurisdiction over the R.-M. Railway from the 1st July 1908, the control thereof having been transferred to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, from that date. With the adoption of the changes mentioned in column 2, the jurisdiction of the Railway Police has become coterminous with the Presidency limits.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248-259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
36	The principle laid down by the Government of India that the primary duty of the Railway Police is the preservation of law and order and that they should not be called upon to undertake the watch and ward of Railway property has been observed in connection with the policing of the new railway branches and extensions opend since the reorganization.	Paragraph 80.	Government Resolutions in the Financial Department, No. 2491, dated 20th June 1906, No. 1280, dated 12th March 1907, and No. 1057, dated 4th March 1908.	The new branches and extensions are:— Pandharpur Extension of Barsi Light Railway. Tadval Extension of Barsi Light Railway. Miraj-Sángli Branch of the M. & S. M. Railway.
37	Standard designs of quarters for Sub-Inspectors and rank and file have been adopted; and according to these designs quarters are now being built according as funds permit. A type design for station houses has also been sanctioned and station houses are being built accordingly.	Paragraph 58...	Government Resolutions in the Public, Works Department, No. C. W.-2596, dated 9th October 1908, No. C.W.-1196, dated 1st May 1909, No. C.W.-2244, dated 25th August 1908. Government letter in the Judicial Department, No. 6149, dated 13th November 1907.	Formerly Sub-Inspectors, other than those in charge of Head-Quarters, were not provided with free quarters. Pending provision of quarters for Sub-Inspectors, houses are rented for this class of officers at Government cost in cases of special hardship. The revised type design of quarters for the rank and file provides for larger and more comfortable accommodation than in the past. Much has been accomplished in the way of increasing the number of new lines and improving old ones.
38	Introduction of the system of punishment by black marks, in lieu of fining, among the District and Railway Police.	52 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 565, dated 31st January 1910.	This system has been applied to Sergeants and all Head Constables and Constables, both mounted and foot. Detailed rules have been framed and approved for the working of the system.
39	(*a*) Uniform prescribed for general use for gazetted officers of the Indian Police.	59 ...	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 2216, dated 15th April 1907, No. 5705, dated the 14th October 1907.	.....
	(*b*) Uniform prescribed for general use for the gazetted officers of the Provincial Police.	59 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 594, dated 1st February 1908.	.....

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
40	Uniformity of nomenclature in respect of the personnel of the Police Department and other police matters.	60 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906.	.....
41	Amalgamation of police employed in cantonments with the District Police with effect from 1st April 1905, the entire cost of the former being borne by the Provincial Revenues.	63 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3184, dated 28th June 1905.	.....
42	Rules regarding jurisdiction and co-operation between District and Railway Police, based on the Bengal system with certain modifications suited to the requirements of this Presidency, have been framed and brought into force to ensure greater promptness and efficiency in the detection of crime occurring in Railway limits between stations.	85 ...	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3577, dated 24th June 1909.	.....
43	Introduction of revised statistical forms required for the Annual Administration Report.	90 ... Government of India Home Department letter No. 553, dated 17th June 1905, paragraph 3.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4561, dated 6th September 1905.	These forms are being utilized for the statistical returns since the year 1905 inclusive.
44	(*a*) Adoption of the following new police station forms:— (1) First information of a cognizable crime reported under section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, at police stations. (2) Charge sheet. (3) Final report under section 173, Criminal Procedure Code. (4) Case diary.	90 ...	Do. ... Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6097, dated 22nd November 1905.	.....

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*b*) Abolition of the following registers maintained at police stations :— (1) Register of ex-convicts released under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code. (2) Register of ex-convicts ordered to notify their addresses under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. (3) Register of men on leave. (4) Register of sick policemen. (5) Register of cases conducted by Court Jamadars. (*c*) Adoption and introduction of the following forms for combined registers :— (1) Register of license for arms. (In this, the former "Register of licenses to possess or carry arms" and the "Register of gun licenses" are combined.) (2) Register of persons arrested within the jurisdiction of the Police Station (In this, the former "Descriptive roll of prisoners" and "Register of accused persons in the custody of the police" are combined).			The persons whose names were formerly entered in (1) and (2) are shown in the surveillance register, their histories being recorded in the crime note books of their villages. Nos. (3) and (4) maintained in the office of the Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors are also abolished.
45	Introduction of new rules and records for the registration and surveillance of bad characters and maintenance in connection	89 ... Government of India Home Department letter No. 1113,	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905. Government Resolu-	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— (Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5.
	therewith of the following registers at each police station :— (1) A village crime note book comprising 5 parts : (1) village statistics, (2) village crime register, (3) village conviction register, (4) notes on crime in village, and (5) history sheet. (2) Surveillance register. (3) Bad character rolls (forms A and B).	dated 8th November 1905.	tion Judicial Department, No. 1819, dated 30th March 1906.	(3) For reporting arrival and departure of bad characters.
46	Introduction of the detailed rules regarding the exercise, by officers in charge of police stations, of the discretion vested in them by section 157 (1)(*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Paragraph 89. Government of India Home Department letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1905, paragraph 15.	Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905, No. 3577, dated 24th June 1909, and No. 5542, dated 1st October 1909.	These rules have been of great assistance to the subordinate police. There is reason to believe that the freer use of the section which has been brought about by the guidance investigating officers have received in the matter of exercising their discretion to refuse investigation, has resulted in the *registration* and proper disposal of a number of petty and mistaken complaints which, but for the introduction of the rules, would, under the old practice, have been burked.
47	Introduction of the carbon process of copying in police offices.	Paragraph 89. Government of India Home Department letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1905.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905. Government letter No. 3295, dated 20th June 1908. Government Resolution No. 3776, dated 30th June 1911.	An extensive experiment was made with the carbon process in several selected offices and it was continued for a period of one year, but it proved not altogether satisfactory and too costly. It had therefore to be abandoned.
48	With a view to bringing about the reduction of district records under the Criminal Identification rules, steps have been taken in district offices to destroy the finger impression slips of short termed prisoners other than those belonging to well-known criminal tribes and of ex-convicts regarding whom in the opinion of	Paragraph 89. Government of India Home Department letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1905, paragraph 3.	Government Resolutions, Judicial Department No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905, and No. 3680, dated 13th July 1908. Government letter No. 6914, dated 14th December 1909.	.....

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolutions Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— (Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	District Superintendents of Police, there is a reasonable probability that they may revert to crime.			
49	Adoption of a system of pecuniary rewards to the police for good work.	Paragraph 89. Government of India Home Department letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1905, paragraph 23.	Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905, and No. 636, dated 28th January 1907.	The recognition of the principle of granting money rewards to policemen and the provision of funds for giving effect to it are bearing excellent fruit, and the men greatly appreciate the concession.
50	Abolition of certain police guards over certain offices and buildings and reduction of the strength of escorts supplied to certain district officers.	Government of India Home Department, letter No. 660, dated 30th June 1906, paragraph 7.	Government Resolutions, Judicial Department, No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906; No. 6380, dated 29th November 1906; No. 1095, dated 29th February 1908; and No. 2199, dated 13th April 1907.	.....
51	Revision of the Bombay Presidency District Police Manual and rearrangement on an improved basis.	Paragraph 62. Government of India Home Department letter No. 553, dated 17th June 1905, paragraph 9.	Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4561, dated 6th September 1905. Judicial Department letter No. 537, dated 28th January 1910.	Government of India having decided in their Home Department (Police) letter No. 1289, dated the 7th December 1907, not to proceed with the Indian Police Bill and having expressed the hope that the local existing practice should be so modified as to bring it as nearly as possible into agreement with the provisions of certain clauses of the proposed Bill, amendments to the rules in the Police Manual based on clauses 20, 22 and 23 of the Bill, which do not contravene the existing law have, so far as they have been accepted by the Local Government, been embodied in the Police Manual under revision.
52	Improvement of Village Police. General reorganization of the village police has not so far been found practicable, but revision of establishment has, here and there, been undertaken and reduction of superfluous staff and improved remuneration of a reduced staff introduced.	Paragraph 9 ...	Government Resolutions in the Revenue Department, No. 5922, dated 21st July 1905; No. 5920, dated 21st July 1905; No. 10816, dated 14th November 1906 and No. 7484, dated 2nd August 1909.	The village police being under the control of the Revenue authorities, information as to what has been done was called for from the Revenue Commissioners. A summary of the reforms effected so far as can be gathered from their own and the reports of District Magistrates forwarded by them has been given. The first three recommendations contained in paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution Nos. 248-259, dated the 21st March 1905, have long been settled principles of the Bombay system.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905— Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Other principal measures of reform which, also here and there, are being introduced are:— (*a*) Subordination of the village servants to the Patel. (*b*) Abolition of the distinction between revenue and police sanads. (*c*) Dispensing with the system of carrying post by Valikars. (*d*) Issue of circulars to Magistrates that they should refer to the Police Patels complainants who come to them with complaints of petty hurt and abuse. (*e*) Securing proper subordination of the Talati to the Patel and the enforcement of responsibility and supervision of the Patels over all village work. (*f*) Selected Police Patels are being invested in many districts with special powers under section 15 of the Bombay Village Police Act of 1867 to try petty cases on the spot. (*g*) Grant of rewards to village officers and servants for conspicuously good service to Government and the public. In one district the system of fining village officers has been discontinued.			From the Ratnágiri District the District Magistrate reports that "the reforms suggested by the Police Commission and approved by the Government of India have been generally in practice from long before the issue of the Government of India orders. * * * There was therefore no occasion to introduce any of the reforms anew."

SIND.

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The pay of all constables who were previously graded on pay of Rs. 9, 10 and 11 was fixed at Rs. 9 a month with an increment of Re. 1 to those who had rendered 3 years' approved service and a second increment of Re. 1 to those who had rendered 10 years' approved service.	Paragraphs 14 and 15.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
	A third increment of Re. 1 was sanctioned to those who had rendered 17 years' approved service.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 446, dated 25th January 1908.	
	In 1908 the pay of the unarmed constables was raised by Rs. 2 and a local allowance of Rs. 2 a month was sanctioned for both armed and unarmed employed in the town of Karáchi.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2301, dated 1st May 1908.	
	In 1909 the local allowance of Rs. 2 was temporarily increased to Rs. 4 a month in the case of armed constables in the Karáchi City.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1293, dated 3rd March 1909.	
	In 1910 the pay of constables was again revised. The minimum pay of all constables in Sind, both district and railway police, was fixed at Rs. 11 with a local allowance of Rs. 2 to such as were for the time stationed at Karáchi. The constables were divided into three grades on Rs. 11, 12 and 13 in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively with the grant of a personal allowance of Re. 1 per mensem to such of the men as had under the incremental system already attained to a pay of Rs 14.	No. 48, dated 19th January 1910, Home Department.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1533 dated 16th March 1910.	
	This revision was brought into force from 1st December 1910.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 850, dated 9th February 1911.	
2	The pay of the Head Constables in Sind was formerly:— 1st grade ... ... Rs. 32 2nd grade ... ... „ 22 3rd grade ... ... „ 16 4th grade ... ... „ 14	Paragraph 19 ...	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
	In 1907 they were regraded into three grades in the case of the unarmed branch, including those on clerical duties, on Rs. 20, Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 15 in the proportion of 20, 35 and 45 per cent. respectively and in the case of the armed branch on Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 in the proportion of 10, 30 and 60 per cent. respectively.	.....	.....	
	The 13 Lascars of the Harbour Police who were drawing Rs. 16 were also graded with unarmed Head Constables.	.....	.....	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 242—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	In 1908 the pay of 3rd grade armed Head Constables was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 and all Head Constables, armed and unarmed, serving in Karáchi were granted a local allowance of Rs. 2 a month.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2301, dated 1st May 1908.	
	In 1910 the pay of Head Constables was again revised. All Head Constables were divided into three grades on Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 in the proportion of 20, 30 and 50 per cent. respectively, the allowance of Rs. 2 granted to Head Constables in Karáchi continuing in the case of those drawing Rs. 20 and under.	No. 48, dated 19th January 1910, Home Department.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1533, dated 16th March 1910.	
	The old grade of Head Constables on Rs. 32 was also restored to its original strength, *viz.* 57, to be retained as a special grade until the number of Sub-Inspectors recruited reached a figure short by 57 of the sanctioned strength of Sub-Inspectors and thereafter for every additional Sub-Inspector recruited, one of the special Head Constables' appointments to be merged in the ordinary 1st grade on Rs. 25.	No. 476, dated 27th May 1910, Home Department.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6486, dated 15th November 1910.	
	The new regrading of Head Constables came into force from 1st April 1911.	.....	.....	
	Mounted Police.			
3	The pay of the mounted police was formerly as follows :—	Paragraph 42 ...	.....	

		Pay.	Horse or camel allowance.
		Rs.	Rs.
Horse.	Head Constable, 1st grade.	32	10
	Do. 2nd grade.	22	10
	Do. 3rd grade.	16	13
	Do. 4th grade.	14	13
	Constables	12	13
Camel.	Head Constable, 3rd grade.	21	7
	Do. 4th grade.	16	7
	Constables	11	7

	In 1907 the Head Constables were regraded as follows :—	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.			
			Rs.	a.	p.	
	Head Constable, 1st grade.		20	0	0	
	Do. 2nd grade.		17	8	0	
	Do. 3rd grade.		15	0	0	
	with an allowance of Rs. 13 for Horse Head Constables and of Rs. 7 for Camel Head Constables.					
	In 1910 the Constables were divided into three grades on Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent. and the Head Constables also into three grades on Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 in the proportion of 20, 30 and 50 per cent. respectively.	No. 48, dated 19th January 1910, Home Department.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1533, dated 16th March 1910.			

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	The horse allowance of Constables and Head Constables was also fixed as follows:— Rs. 25 in the town of Karáchi, Rs. 20 in all other head-quarter stations, Rs. 16 elsewhere.	.....	.....	
	The camel allowance remained the same, *viz.* Rs. 7.	.....	.....	
	The re-distribution of camel constables into the new grades and the introduction of the revised rate of horse allowances came into force from 1st December 1910; the revised rates of pay of horse constables were introduced from 1st February 1911 and of Head Constables, horse and camel, from 1st April 1911.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 850, dated 9th February 1911. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6486, dated 15th November 1910.	
4	The pay of the Sub-Inspectors was formerly as follows:— 1st grade ... ... Rs. 100 2nd grade ... ... „ 80 3rd grade ... ... „ 60 4th grade ... ... „ 50	Paragraph 22 ...	.....	
	In 1907 their pay was revised and they were regraded as follows:— 1st grade on Rs. 100 ... 5 per cent. 2nd grade on „ 80 ... 20 per cent. 3rd grade on „ 70 ... 25 per cent. 4th grade on „ 60 ... 34 per cent. 5th grade on „ 50 ... 16 per cent.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
5	The Inspectors were formerly divided into five grades as follows:— 1st grade ... ... Rs. 250 2nd grade ... ... „ 200 3rd grade ... ... „ 175 4th grade ... ... „ 150 5th grade ... ... „ 125	Paragraphs 23 and 24.	.....	
	In 1907 they were graded as follows:— 1st grade ... Rs. 250 ... 5 per cent. 2nd grade... „ 200 ... 20 per cent. 3rd grade... „ 175 ... 35 per cent. 4th grade... „ 150 ... 40 per cent.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
6	In accordance with the proposals of the Indian Police Commission, a new class of police officers, the Deputy Superintendents, was created in 1906 and one Deputy Superintendent was given to each district in Sind.	Paragraph 33 ...	Government Notification No. 569, dated 24th October 1906 and Government Notification No. 4603, dated 12th August 1907.	
7	In 1905 a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed for Sind and the following establishment was sanctioned for his office:— 1 Head Clerk ... on Rs. 125—5—150 1 Accounts Clerk. on „ 75—5—100 1 Clerk ... on „ 60 1 Clerk ... on „ 50 1 Clerk ... on „ 40 1 Clerk ... on „ 30	Paragraph 35 ...	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2842-A, dated 7th June 1905. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3158, dated 18th September 1905.	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Owing to the increase of work a temporary additional clerk on Rs. 30 was sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 1122, dated 12/13th October 1908. This clerk still continues and is to be made permanent in the reorganization scheme.			
8	The pay of the European Sergeants was formerly Rs. 100 but in 1906 they were divided into three grades on Rs. 100, Rs. 90 and Rs. 80 in the proportion of 20, 35 and 45 per cent. respectively.	Paragraph 70 ...	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4361, dated 13th August 1906.	
9	A portion of the North-Western Railway, comprising a length of 703 miles running through Sind and up to Jhatpat on the Quetta Section which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government, and length of 119 miles of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway up to 5 miles beyond Khokhispar, was transferred to the Bombay Government and was placed under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind under the designation of Sind Railways with a separate Superintendent in charge. The strength of the force was 3 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 2 European Sergeants, 53 Head Constables and 253 Constables. The pay of the men was the same as that of the District Police, *i. e.* Rs. 9, after 3 years Rs. 10 and after 10 years Rs. 11.	Paragraph 78 ...	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2984, dated 20th May 1907.	
10	In 1910 the pay of the Railway Police was revised The Constables were divided into three grades on Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 in the proportion of 50, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively with a local allowance of Rs. 2 to such of the men as were stationed in Karáchi. The Head Constables were also divided into three grades on Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 in the proportion of 20, 30 and 50 per cent. respectively.	No. 48, dated 13th January 1910, Home Department.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1533, dated 16th March 1910.	
	In 1911 the force was increased by 9 Head Constables and 5 Constables.	.....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1663, dated 12th May 1911.	
11	The following increases to the Sind Police force have been sanctioned since the issue of the orders of the Government of India on the Police Commission Report :—	Paragraph 88 ...	.....	
	(1) An addition to the Karáchi Mounted Police of 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables to keep the surroundings clear during Artillery practice.	.....	Government Resolution No. 3002, dated 4th September 1905.	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	(2) An addition to the Karáchi Armed Police of 1 Head Constable and 6 Constables as Orderly Establishment to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	.....	Government Resolution No. 3158, dated 18th September 1905.	
	(3) An addition of 18 Head Constables and 98 Constables to the Lárkána District.	.....	Government Resolution No. 6327, dated 2nd December 1905.	
	(4) An addition to the Hyderabad District of the Riverain Police force consisting of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Mounted Head Constables, 5 Unmounted Head Constables, 2 Sowars and 44 Constables.		Government Resolution, No. 1589, dated 12th April 1906.	
	(5) An addition to the Karáchi District of 2 Constables for guarding the Central Stamp Depôt.	.....	Government Resolution No. 3272, dated 25th August 1906.	
	(6) An addition of 1 Sergeant to the Karáchi District.	.....	Government Resolution, No. 531, dated 28th January 1907.	
	(7) Increase of Police Inspectors from 21 to 43 and of Sub-Inspectors from 67 to 313.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
	(8) An addition of a Sergeant to the Karáchi District.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3502, dated 21st August 1908.	
	(9) An addition to the Karáchi Police of 4 Head Constables and 100 Constables of the unarmed branch and 5 Head Constables and 38 Constables of the armed branch.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2301, dated 1st May 1908.	
	(10) An addition to the armed police of the Karáchi District of 2 Head Constables and 15 Contables to relieve the Military Guard at the Bank of Bombay, Karáchi.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3587, dated 7th July 1908.	
	(11) An addition to the Lárkána District of 24 Head Contables and 54 Constables and to the Sukkur District of 10 Head Constables and 26 Constables.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3816, dated 20th July 1908.	
	(12) An addition of 231 Constables which was distributed among the several districts as under :—	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5709, dated 30th October 1908.	
		Armed. Unarmed		
	Karáchi 56			
	Hyderabad ... 30 30			
	Sukkur ... 30 20			
	Lárkána ... 20			
	Thar and Párkar ... 10			
	Upper Sind Frontier ... 25			
	(13) An addition to the Sukkur District of 4 Head Constables and 29 Constables for Shikárpur Prison.	.....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 66, dated 8th January 1910.	

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
12	The establishment of the Finger Print Bureau, Karáchi, formerly consisted of 1 Inspector, 1 Head Constable, 1st grade, and 1 Head Munshi. This was allowed to be continued and 1 Sub-Inspector was added.	Government of India's letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1906, Home Department, paragraph 3.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
	In 1908 the establishment was revised. On more Sub-Inspector was sanctioned and the appointment of Head Constable, 1st grade, was abolished. The Head Munshi was made a Head Constable, 1st grade. A conveyanee allowance of Rs. 30 a month was sanctioned for the Inspector in lieu of the permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 25 and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 a month was also sanctioned to one of the two Sub-Inspectors.	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3864, dated 22nd July 1908.	
13	A Prosecuting Inspector was appointed for each district in Sind including Railways and he was given a Head Constable Munshi to do the clerical work.	Government of India's letter No. 1113, dated 8th November 1906, Home Department, paragraph 25.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6642, dated 19th December 1905. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2043, dated 15th April 1908.	
14	The control of all the Police Account offices excepting that of the Upper Sind Frontier District was transferred from the Huzúr Deputy Collector to the Superintendents of Police in February 1908. That of the Upper Sind Frontier District was transferred in 1911.	Government of India's letter No. 553, dated 17th June 1905, Home Department, paragraph 8.	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4561, dated 6th September 1905.	
	In 1907 the pay of the clerks in the Police Account Office was raised as follows :—	.....	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	
		Old rate. Rs. / New rate. Rs.		
	Accountant ... 50 / 50-4-70 2nd Clerk ... 30 / 40 3rd Clerk ... 20 / 30 Munshi ... 15 / 20 Munshi ... 12 / 15			
	The strength of each account office was also increased as follows :—			
		Old strength. / New strength.		
	Karáchi ... 3 / 6 Hyderabad ... 3 / 6 Sukkur ... 3 / 5 Lárkána ... 3 / 5 Thar and Párkar ... 3 / 5 Upper Sind Frontier... 1 / 4			

Serial No.	Nature of Reform effected.	Government of India authority for the Reform (Home Department Resolution Nos. 248—259, dated 21st March 1905—Para. of—).	Authority of the Local Government for the Reform.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
15	The clerical establishments of the Superintendents of Police in Sind are recruited from the police force. This system was allowed to continue and the total strength of the establishments was raised to 46 exclusive of Head Clerks and Readers who are Sub-Inspectors. The appointments of Head Clerks to the District Superintendents of Police, Karáchi and Hyderabad, were made a Sub-Inspectorship, 1st grade, on Rs. 100 and that of the other districts a Sub-Inspectorship of the 2nd grade on Rs. 80. A personal allowance of Rs. 10 a month was sanctioned to Head Constables doing duty as 2nd or 3rd Munshi or 2nd clerk in any Superintendent's office, or as 3rd clerk in the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, also to 1 Head Constable Clerk and Munshi of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, to 1 Head Constable Munshi in each of the offices of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad and Sukkur, and to the Training School Clerk which appointment has not yet been made owing to the school not having been opened.	Government of India's letter No. 553, dated 17th June 1905, Home Department, paragraph 10	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4561, dated 6th September 1905. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2908, dated 15th May 1907.	

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

B 1091—1 *ap*

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	15	87	1	101	4	47
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	4	...	5	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	...	2	...	1
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	6	...	8	...	2
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	44	161	...	205	3	19
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	118	490	18	590	24	325
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	22	...	24	...	3
		Total ...	183	772	19	936	31	397
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	135	425	...	560	12	103
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	18	53	...	71	3	22
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	39	142	...	181	3	41
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	20	93	1	112	19	49
15	377	Unnatural offence	8	49	3	54	9	22
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	113	1	131	1	32
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	14	167	1	180	1	56
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	188	1,039	10	1,217	6	635
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	62	1	75	6	3
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	123	764	8	879	29	433
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	188	15	206	8	93
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	5	...	9	...	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	56	435	5	486	31	193
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	26	98	...	124	3	48
		Total ...	697	3,633	45	4,285	131	1,768
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	67	162	7	222	13	44
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	114	691	36	769	127	211
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	78	437	13	502	27	202
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	32	263	10	285	10	151

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	36	...	4	41	3	1	44	1 transferred.
...	2	...	3	5	6	2	11	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	6	...	...	6	2	2	8	
28	113	6	34	153	36	23	189	2 compounded; 1 died; 1 transferred.
87	94	43	16	171	487	51	658	46 compounded and withdrawn; 18 non-cognizable, 1 dormant.
1	19	...	1	20	22	5	42	
125	272	49	58	398	558	84	956	48 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 2 transferred; 18 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
142	144	54	99	297	4	...	301	3 withdrawn; 3 died, etc.; 3 transferred; 2 non-cognizable.
18	15	4	5	24	3	1	27	4 died, etc.; 1 non-cognizable.
44	76	8	8	92	1	...	93	1 withdrawn; 1 transferred; 2 non-cognizable.
21	13	4	6	24	13	1	37	1 non-cognizable.
2	15	2	4	24	...	...	24	
18	44	3	31	79	6	3	85	2 withdrawn; 2 died.
12	95	4	9	109	11	11	120	3 died, etc.
193	231	110	41	392	152	35	544	283 compounded; 43 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
15	7	2	6	16	16	1	32	
117	150	112	37	307	167	26	474	194 compounded; 24 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
32	44	11	18	88	65	4	153	2 withdrawn.
...	5	1	1	7	9	1	16	
55	172	19	15	211	180	60	391	7 compounded; 1 transferred; 9 non-cognizable.
20	37	7	8	52	23	11	75	9 compounded; 1 died.
689	1,048	341	288	1,722	650	154	2,372	500 compounded and withdrawn; 13 died, etc.; 5 transferred; 82 non-cognizable; 2 dormant.
46	49	7	61	124	5	1	129	1 transferred; 4 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped.
126	132	17	153	338	31	4	369	3 transferred; 14 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn.
95	22	13	143	191	85	21	276	1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.
45	50	8	21	89	73	10	162	2 non cognizable; 3 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.						
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,206	7,153	567	7,792	335	1,024
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	8	...	11	...	...
		Total ...	1,500	8,714	633	9,581	512	1,632
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	213	20	224	9	133
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7	96	3	100	1	46
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	...	2	...	1
		Total ...	38	311	23	326	10	180
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	606	3,284	233	3,657	149	980
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,462	11,365	816	12,011	476	2,905
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	117	705	39	783	41	322
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	130	682	5	807	24	223
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	61	320	18	363	8	119
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	65	677	117	625	17	287
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	2	26	4	24	2	8
		Total ...	2,443	17,059	1,232	18,270	717	4,844
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases ...	4,861	30,489	1,952	33,398	1,401	8,821
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	3	15	...	18	1	10
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	36	173	4	205	2	71
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	199	2,777	7	2,969	5	314
		Total ..	238	2,965	11	3,192	8	395
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,099	33,454	1,963	36,590	1,409	9,216

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1909 :—

Northern Division	+ 38	cases of the previous year again taken up this year.
Central Division	+ 63	do. do. do. do.
Southern Division	+ 46	do. do. do. do.
Sind	+107	cases, difference not explained.
Railways	+ 5	cases of the previous year detected during the year.
	— 4	cases of the previous year transferred to other jurisdiction.
Total ...	255	

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,043	1,258	175	3,946	5,946	182	51	6,128	3 transferred; 16 non-cognizable; 15 compounded; 7 died; 1 proceedings stopped; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
4	6	...	1	7	6	1	13	
1,359	1,517	220	4,325	6,695	382	88	7,077	7 transferred; 37 non-cognizable; 21 compounded; 7 died; 2 proceedings stopped; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
31	30	18	3	71	400	59	471	35 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
9	25	13	6	47	20	5	67	23 compounded.
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
41	55	31	9	118	421	64	539	58 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
457	685	112	1,268	2,298	354	118	2,652	3 died; 3 transferred.
1,444	3,569	219	3,378	7,982	565	298	8,547	1 died; 17 transferred; 9 compounded; 35 non-cognizable; 1 dormant; 1 extradition refused.
112	198	22	87	346	455	90	801	1 transferred; 9 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
79	383	55	38	481	79	28	560	1 escaped; 4 transferred.
62	128	9	34	189	222	39	411	2 died; 1 transferred; 3 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
57	106	67	90	380	1,389	193	1,769	1 lunatic; 106 compounded; 6 non-cognizable.
1	4	...	9	17	14	2	31	
2,212	5,073	484	4,904	11,693	3,078	768	14,771	8 died, etc.; 26 transferred; 126 compounded; 46 non-cognizable; 1 dormant; 1 extradition refused.
4,426	7,965	1,125	9,584	20,626	5,089	1,158	25,715	29 died; 40 transferred; 754 compounded and withdrawn; 186 non-cognizable; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate; 1 extradition refused; 4 dormant; 2 proceedings stopped.
2	4	...	1	5	13	2	18	
9	107	13	3	127	208	178	335	4 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
196	2,305	70	74	2,456	2,500	1,946	4,956	13 compounded; 2 died; 1 transferred; 1 dormant; 1 proceedings stopped.
207	2,416	83	78	2,588	2,721	2,126	5,309	17 compounded; 2 died; 1 non-cognizable; 1 transferred; 1 dormant; 1 proceedings stopped.
4,633	10,381	1,208	9,662	23,214	7,810	3,284	31,024	31 died, etc.; 41 transferred; 771 compounded and withdrawn; 187 non-cognizable; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate; 1 extradition refused; 5 dormant; 3 proceedings stopped.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	10	63	4	...	57	41	16
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	1	...	...	2	1	1
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	2	1	...	1	1	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	7	...	...	9	8	1
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	41	232	2	...	229	169	60
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	566	2,251	29	...	2,201	614	1,587
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	30	1	...	27	26	1
		Total ...	620	2,588	37	...	2,528	862	1,666
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences Against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	184	695	29	...	589	288	301
12	307	Attempts at murder...	17	44	1	...	38	22	16
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	90	302	5	...	272	145	127
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	20	54	3	...	57	14	43
15	377	Unnatural offence	5	34	5	...	32	19	13
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	11	65	4	...	61	48	13
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	127	3	...	116	95	21
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	371	1,648	45	1	1,523	483	1,040
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	9	23	...	...	19	9	10
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	227	1,219	28	...	1,135	274	861
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	47	215	22	...	195	76	119
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	4	20	...	...	24	11	13
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	70	508	12	...	464	232	232
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	22	99	6	...	83	34	49
		Total ...	1,082	5,053	163	1	4,608	1,750	2,858
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	208	394	19	11	489	263	226
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	98	418	34	...	421	243	178
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	35	161	10	...	151	35	116
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	13	180	13	...	143	66	77

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	3	2	1	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
1	...	6	2	4	
...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	3	...	
16	42	65	30	32	4 compounded.
54	423	3,422	375	2,856	139 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 21 dormant, 393 compounded and withdrawn, 4 died.
...	2	45	4	40	
71	477	3,546	416	2,935	141 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 21 dormant, 397 compounded and withdrawn, 4 died.
16	249	32	2	11	7 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 withdrawn, 3 died etc., 2 transferred, 2 pardoned.
2	19	2	...	2	3 Lunatics.
5	103	12	...	12	9 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 6 withdrawn, 3 died etc.
1	14	10	2	8	
...	2	3	1	2	
1	8	13	5	5	1 withdrawn, 3 died.
...	6	89	32	57	7 died, etc.
30	328	476	61	407	107 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 dormant, 608 compounded, 11 escaped, 3 transferred.
3	13	...	...	...	
21	212	508	50	433	60 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 dormant, 454 compounded, 2 died, 8 transferred.
6	43	207	5	187	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence, 2 withdrawn, 1 escaped.
...	...	62	10	37	
9	81	384	127	250	19 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 9 compounded, 2 escaped.
3	23	10	5	5	8 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 11 compounded, 1 escaped.
97	1,101	1,808	300	1,416	211 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 2 dormant, 1,095 compounded and withdrawn, 36 died etc., 13 transferred, 2 pardoned.
13	75	38	10	23	8 escaped, 1 pardoned.
16	55	83	6	71	5 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 6 withdrawn, 1 escaped.
2	35	274	55	202	3 compounded.
2	32	138	18	112	4 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 5 compounded, 1 died.

STATEMENT

PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	347	3,116	105	2	2,949	1,862	1,087
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	14	99	...	...	51	32	19
		Total ...	715	4,368	181	13	4,204	2,501	1,703
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences Against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	43	294	7	...	275	69	206
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	5	81	2	...	77	27	50
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	5	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	48	380	9	...	354	96	258
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences Against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	197	1,525	15	...	1,520	963	557
		{ ordinary	492	6,718	165	...	6,474	4,744	1,730
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	40	426	12	...	397	229	168
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	81	856	21	...	829	505	324
37	419, 420	Cheating	36	320	16	...	251	151	100
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	58	533	17	3	520	186	334
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	15	...	...	8	5	3
		Total ...	905	10,393	246	3	9,999	6,783	3,216
		Total of Indian Penal Code ...	3,370	22,782	636	17	21,693	11,992	9,701
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not Specified Above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	21	...	...	15	7	8
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	27	189	5	...	202	152	50
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	241	3,589	64	7	3,469	2,985	484
		Total ...	268	3,799	69	7	3,686	3,144	542
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,638	26,581	705	24	25,379	15,136	10,243

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1909:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1909	3,621
In the Northern Division 1 person erroneously shown pending last year omitted this year ...	—1
In the Southern Division 3 persons pending, omitted last year brought to account this year ...	+3
In Sind, difference of 15 persons is not explained	+15
Total ...	3,638

A—*concluded.*

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
55	366	452	96	343	27 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 26 compounded, 12 died etc., 2 extradition refused.
...	62	20	2	18	
88	625	1,005	187	769	36 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 40 compounded and withdrawn, 22 died etc., 1 pardoned, 2 extradition refused.
3	40	1,039	112	916	15 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 64 compounded and withdrawn.
...	7	32	5	18	22 compounded.
...	3	3	...	3	
8	50	1,074	117	937	15 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 86 compounded and withdrawn.
91	170	550	150	333	6 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 9 died etc., 2 transferred.
57	504	1,122	444	654	52 arrested in non-cognizable offences, 6 died etc., 6 transferred, 10 compounded, 1 dormant, 1 absconded, 1 extradition refused.
11	49	659	113	533	8 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 8 compounded.
4	68	141	56	74	14 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 died, 1 transferred.
7	76	380	57	310	11 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 2 died, 9 withdrawn.
7	45	3,361	385	2,951	3 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 3 died, 176 compounded and withdrawn.
...	8	12	2	10	
177	920	6,225	1,207	4,865	94 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 24 died, etc., 9 transferred, 203 compounded and withdrawn, 1 dormant, 1 absconded, 1 extradition refused.
436	3,173	13,658	2,227	10,922	497 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 86 died etc., 22 transferred, 1,821 compounded and withdrawn, 24 dormant, 1 absconded, 3 extradition refused, 3 pardoned.
...	...	20	1	19	6 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	9	282	214	67	3 compounded.
2	241	3,648	2,711	884	40 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 died etc., 15 compounded, 2 dormant, 1 absconded, 1 extradition refused, 1 approved, 1 under section 87, C. P. Code.
2	250	3,950	2,926	970	46 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 died, 18 compounded, 2 dormant, 1 absconded, 1 extradition refused, 1 approved, 1 under section, 87, C. P. Code.
438	3,423	17,608	5,153	11,892	543 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 90 died etc., 22 transferred, 1,839 compounded and withdrawn, 26 dormant, 2 absconded, 4 extradition refused, 1 approved, 3 pardoned, 1 under section 87, C. P. Code.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

B 1091—3 *ap*

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1910 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 239, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 dormant.
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 dormant.
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	6	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	63	686	749	32	43	253	352	67	...	...	3; 2 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	10	86	96	7	3	41	39	5	...	...	1 dormant.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	70	616	686	47	33	238	287	97	...	...	7 { 1 dormant. 3 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	67	76	15	6	25	14	13	...	...	3 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	85	88	2	6	19	58	3	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	5	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	15	401	416	1	15	112	269	17	...	...	3; 2 dormant
		Total ...	172	1,952	2,124	105	107	695	1,003	202	...	...	13 { 6 committed to Sessions. 6 dormant.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	2	8	10	2	2	5	...	1	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	37	Rape by the husband ...	...	6	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	14	16	3	4	8	...	1	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	7	75	82	21	5	37	13	5	...	...	2; 1 transferred.
		Total ...	7	75	82	21	5	37	13	5	...	...	2; 1 transferred.
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	11	11	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	94	2,710	2,804	355	1,553	579	203	113	1	30	5; 1 dormant.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	214	214	6	137	44	17	10	...	...	1
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	533	19,583	20,116	2,344	11,301	4,711	1,154	601	6	71	28; 5 dormant.
		Total ...	627	22,518	23,145	2,712	12,991	5,337	1,374	725	7	101	34; 6 dormant.
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	16	196	212	71	5	96	22	18	1	...	2
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	36	478	514	125	23	236	115	13	...	...	3; 2 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	103	2,941	3,044	370	1,699	627	242	103	1	15	11; 3 dormant.
		Total ...	155	3,615	3,770	566	1,727	959	379	134	2	15	16; 5 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in: Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	19	19	4	3	6	4	2	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	167	1,452	1,619	434	606	354	56	164	...	...	5; 1 committed to Sessions. 4 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	16	238	254	42	105	65	26	16	...	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	231	6,511	6,742	915	2,889	1,345	387	206	3	11	15
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	29	426	455	19	7	67	341	21	...	...	
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	9	9	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (c), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	47	475	522	18	6	111	317	61	...	...	9 dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	21	23	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	52	55	4	5	27	12	7	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	46	436	482	43	127	154	122	36	...	...	1
		Total ...	541	9,642	10,183	1,479	4,749	2,145	1,283	513	3	11	22; 3 committed to Sessions, 13 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,352	38,145	40,497	1,280	3,351	4,280	29,758	1,804	1	24	15; 74 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*3,857	75,062	79,819	6,166	22,934	13,411	33,811	3,384	13	151	102; 7 committed to Sessions. 1 transferred, 105 dormant.

Note.—The total in Column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* 3,861 Cases shown in Column 11 of the previous year's statement.
\+ 6 Cases pending omitted from last year's return of the Northern Division.
— 10 Cases in Sind, difference not explained.
3,857

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1910 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Dormant.
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100*	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1		...	.....	3	...	...	2	100*	...	...	...	...	1 Dormant.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	49	...	.....	49	...	16	31	63·2	...	2	...	1	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	2	...	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	105	1,142	24	17	1,261	45	468	573	48·8	129	40	...	6	6 Dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	14	113	3	.....	130	1	71	50	43·1	6	...	...	...	2 Dormant.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	86	697	16	20	779	36	283	341	47·8	97	15	...	...	1 Dormant, 6 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	27	132	2	3	158	14	75	28	20·8	25	9	...	...	7 Committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	72	26	1	100	2	27	57	58·1	7	7	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	5	...	.....	6	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	87	1,267	363	15	1,702	...	643	917	56·2	76	56	...	...	10 Dormant.
		Total ...	325	3,484	434	56	4,187	99	1,589	1,997	50·9	340	130	...	7	19 Dormant, 13 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	2	7	...	1	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	8	...	.....	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	
		Total ...	2	15	...	1	16	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	25	119	6	2	148	11	92	29	23·2	8	3	...	...	5 Transferred during trial.
		Total ...	25	119	6	2	148	11	92	29	23·2	8	3	...	...	5 Transferred during trial.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	63	...	.....	63	7	27	1	1·6	1	27	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	216	5,742	9	145	5,822	561	1,398	379	6·5	225	3,259	6	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	535	3,582	...	70	4,047	271	2,318	222	6·2	352	884	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,660	43,408	97	628	44,537	3,707	11,639	2,001	4·5	1,374	25,811	11	...	5 Dormant.
		Total ...	2,411	52,795	106	843	54,469	4,546	15,382	2,603	4·9	1,952	29,981	17	...	5 Dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	28	231	2	22	239	29	148	25	10·7	14	23	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	60	621	11	16	676	91	396	146	23·1	16	25	...	...	2 Dormant.
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	331	7,016	...	77	7,270	845	1,626	404	5·7	307	4,088	...	...	
		Total ...	419	7,868	13	115	8,185	965	2,170	575	7·3	337	4,136	...	...	2 Dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	6	...	.....	6	...	1	4	66·6	...	1	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	52	...	.....	52	17	22	4	7·7	3	6	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	573	3,318	1	127	3,765	663	918	90	2·7	533	1,550	...	3	7 Dormant, 4 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	40	568	...	11	597	40	184	56	8·8	33	281	...	2	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	538	12,682	6	154	13,072	1,037	3,338	595	4·6	393	7,709	2	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	20	489	53	.....	562	3	88	439	81·	26	6	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	20	...	.....	20	...	13	7	35·	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	130	876	171	10	1,167	25	225	676	64·5	177	49	...	...	15 Dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	3	23	4	.....	35	....	18	17	53·1	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	158	1	.....	162	7	81	45	28·3	19	19	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	44	377	1	1	421	17	150	84	22·2	32	127	...	...	2 Dormant.
		Total ...	1,351	18,574	237	303	19,859	1,818	5,047	2,011	10·7	1,216	9,739	2	5	24 Dormant, 4 committed to Sessions.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,972	43,146	1,281	285	47,114	1,334	5,255	33,688	75·8	2,068	4,697	3	...	72 Dormant.
		Grand Total ...	7,500*	126,003	2,077	1,605	133,981	8,773	29,547	40,905	31·9	5,921	48,690	22	12	123 Dormant, 17 committed to Sessions, 5 transferred during trial.

* 7,672 persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of the previous year's statement.
— 50 persons in the Southern Division, difference not explained.
—115 persons in Sind, difference not explained.
— 1 person on Railways, difference not explained.

Total ... 7,506

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the year 1910 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,568	2,080	45·5	7,13,352 0 0	1,91,863 0 0	26·8
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	432	...	.....	23,983 0 0	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	9,878	5,545	56·1	5,25,848 0 0	2,21,822 0 0	42·1
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	95	49	51·6	47,320 0 0	16,460 0 0	34·8
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery...	344	183	53·2	55,978 0 0	9,533 0 0	17·
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	259	132	51·	28,643 0 0	15,822 0 0	55·2
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	52	26	50·	19,343 0 0	14,677 0 0	75·8
Section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act	...	3	...	...	1,087 0 0	...
Forest Act	3	3	100·	48 0 0	48 0 0	100·
Cheating	4	1	25·	132 0 0	112 0 0	84·85
Unnatural offence	1	...	...	20 0 0	.....	...
Murder	2	1	50·	117 0 0	2 0 0	1·71
Total ...	15,206	8,455	55·6	13,90,801 0 0	4,95,409 0 0	35·6
B.—Non-cognizable.						
Extortion	48	14	29 1	5,636 0 0	1,432 0 0	25·4
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	78	51	70·	5,117 0 0	4,126 0 0	80·6
Total ...	121	65	53·7	10,753 0 0	5,558 0 0	51·7

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 82,477-2-0	Rs. 40,392-2-0	49·

Rs. 32,407 worth of property was recovered during the year of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 1,05,425 worth of property stolen outside the districts in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	1	5	32	3	242	...	3	1,019	...	23	1,331
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	13	...	91	...	1	388	...	7	505
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	1	3	21	...	131	...	1	567	...	10	735
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	144	...	5	664	...	27	866
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	21	...	158	...	2	667	...	16	869
	6. Thána	...	1	2	1	6	26	1	150	...	...	720	...	...	907
	Total ...	...	6	4	6	24	133	4	916	...	12	4,025	...	83	5,213
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	28	1	160	...	1	681	...	12	891
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	36	...	190	...	5	763	...	38	1,040
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	4	26	...	165	...	4	684	...	29	915
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	35	...	167	...	1	706	..	9	926
	11. Poona	...	1	1	1	7	31	12	231	...	6	1,194	...	27	1,511
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	4	30	...	198	...	1	789	...	10	1,035
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	5	22	...	107	...	1	525	...	7	670
	Total ...	...	7	7	7	35	208	13	1,218	...	19	5,342	...	132	6,988
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4	27	1	141	...	2	616	...	11	805
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	142	...	1	522	...	6	696
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	6	31	...	191	...	1	711	...	10	953
	17. Kanara	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	137	...	...	496	...	...	661
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	90	...	...	383	...	...	497
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	704
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	25	143	1	836	...	4	3,266	...	27	4,316
Sind.	20. Karáchi	...	1	1	2	8	37	8	134	14	57	1,018	...	124	1,404
	21. Hyderabad	...	1	2	1	7	44	...	138	...	77	841	...	162	1,273
	22. Sukkur	...	1	1	1	6	25	...	105	...	23	608	...	93	863
	23. Lárkána	...	1	...	1	5	28	...	108	...	41	503	...	104	791
	24. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	55	...	67	191	...	288	630
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	53	...	10	202	...	115	399
	Total ...	...	6	4	7	33	171	8	593	14	275	3,363	...	886	5,360
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	3	10	1	94	...	...	529	...	...	633
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...*	...*	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	309	...	...	373
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway .	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	91	...	...	629	...	...	728
	29. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	53	...	...	253	...	...	326
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	11	34	3	294	...	...	1,720	...	...	2,066
Administrative Offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	1†	1‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	1§	13	23	...	25	...	...	44	...	...	113
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Principal, Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	7	3	5	4	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	39
	Total ...	5	3	8	5	18	34	...	31	...	...	57	...	...	161
	Grand Total ...	5	31	26	31	146¶	723	29	3,888	14	310	17,773	...	1,128	24,104
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	35	...	...	40
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	33	...	...	115	...	...	155
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	...	...	140	...	...	158
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	22	...	3	32
	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖123	...	...	‖123
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	60	...	1	435	...	3	508

* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.
† Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.
‡ On special duty in connection with the revision of the Police Manual.
§ On special duty under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
¶ This number is exclusive of the 1 appointment of Inspectors kept vacant at the Central Police Training School, Násik.
‖ These are Chowkidars.

D.

Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1910.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To Population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	3,949	795,967	276,781	21	30	2·96	598·02	1,639	1·23
...	...	...	1,167	291,763	64,302	7	16	2·90	577·74	538	1·06
...	...	...	1,595	716,332	128,072	12	31	2·17	974·6	862	1·17
..	...	...	2,545	320,465	40,822	11	37	2·93	370·05	448	·51
...	...	...	1,662	637,017	153.296	11	36	1·91	733·04	553	·63
...	...	..	3,573	811,433	90,421	14	41	3·94	894·63	1,907	2·1
...	...	...	14,791	3,572,977	753,604	76	191	2·83	685·39	5,947	1·1
...	...	...	6,645	837,695	91,280	16	29	7·45	940·17	694	·77
...	...	...	4,651	957,728	212,565	22	43	4·39	924·44	1,623	1·56
...	...	...	5,903	469,654	61,683	15	44	6·03	513·28	772	·84
...	...	...	5,940	816,504	71,304	22	56	5·85	805·	1,573	1·54
...	...	...	5,349	995,330	111,345	18	45	3·54	658·	1,710	1·2
...	...	...	4,988	1,146,559	161,232	18	38	4·82	1,107·78	1,099	1·06
...	...	...	4,541	720,977	571,007	12	16	6·78	1,076·08	784	1·16
...	...	...	37,917	5,944,447	1,280,416	123	271	5·55	860·68	8,255	1·13
...	...	...	4,649	993,976	172,777	16	51	5·78	1,235·	1,071	1·33
...	...	...	5,669	735,435	109,564	10	51	8·17	1,056·	656	·94
...	...	...	4,602	1,113,298	225,601	17	46	4·82	1,167·	1,651	1·73
...	...	...	3,945	454,940	36,377	14	38	5·98	690·	693	1·05
...	...	...	2,131	605,566	61,840	12	25	4·30	1,220·	721	1·45
...	...	...	3,998	1,167,927	76,914	15	33	5·67	1,658·	527	·78
...	...	...	24,994	5,071,142	683,073	84	244	5·78	1,174·	5,319	1·23
...	...	...	11,971	446,513	140,052	19	51	8·53	318·03	2.407	1·71
...	...	...	8,026	966,721	90,533	28	60	6·3	759·4	3,201	2·51
...	...	...	6,730	523,345	96,898	16	45	7·80	606·43	1,258	1·46
...	...	...	5,090	656,083	14,543	14	69	6·43	829·43	2,083	2·63
...	...	...	14,180	389,714	...	24	62	22·51	618·59	931	1·48
...	...	...	2,643	232,045	10,787	7	40	6·42	581·57	692	1·73
...	...	...	48,640	3,214,421	352,813	108	327	9·07	599·7	10,572	1·97
...	...	...	Miles. 914	...	...	8	34 (56 Sub-Posts).	1·43	...	1,167	1·83
...	...	...	727¾	...	...	6	22 (31 Sub-Posts).	1·94	...	267	0·71
...	...	...	1,143½	...	...	16	37 (40 Sub-Posts).	1·57	...	910	1·25
...	...	...	882	...	...	6	12	...	...	1,015	3·11
...	...	...	3,667¼	...	...	36	105 (127 Sub-Posts).	1·77	...	3,359	1·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58,51,553*	3,08,881	61,60,434*	Sq. Miles. 126,342 Miles. 3,667¼	17,802,987	3,069,996	427	1,138 (127 Sub-Posts).	Districts. 5·73 Railways 1·77	738·53	33,452	1·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,56,366 on account of the cost of scriptory staff.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	40	1,237	40	1,274	64	428	4	...	6	5	306	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	1
	2. Broach	16	487	16	451	24	181	...	...	9	1	66	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira	24	709	24	694	35	238	...	...	1	1	166	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Panch Mahals	24	840	22	815	81	473	...	...	2	...	25	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Surat	24	843	24	823	47	290	...	...	3	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Thána	33	870	33	843	37	438	2	...	3	15	109	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	161	5,036	159	4,899	288	2,048	6	..	24	23	756	...	25	...	.	...	3	...	2
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	34	854	34	852	47	390	2	...	7	1	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	8. East Khándesh	41	996	41	975	76	372	...	...	8	...	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	9. West Khándesh	30	832	30	829	65	397	...	...	12	...	99	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
	10. Násik	40	883	40	860	33	420	...	2	3	6	68	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	11. Poona	50	1,458	50	1,401	80	469	18	1	8	4	189	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	4
	12. Sátára	34	998	34	998	39	373	...	...	7	4	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	13. Sholápur	27	640	27	638	29	213	...	...	3	2	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	256	6,711	256	6,553	369	2,614	20	3	48	17	582	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	22
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	32	770	32	764	46	360	2	2	4	1	109	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	15. Bijápur	23	671	23	665	32	305	...	...	7	...	87	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	16. Dhárwár	37	913	37	903	53	390	1	1	26	4	205	...	10	...	2	...	3	...	10
	17. Kanara	26	633	25	613	28	324	...	...	3	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	18. Kolába	22	473	22	471	21	253	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Ratnágiri	29	673	29	673	26	298	...	...	6	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	169	4,183	168	4,089	206	1,930	3	3	46	9	516	...	10	...	3	...	6	...	14
Sind.	20. Karáchi	53	1,347	50	1,298	40	602	11	...	15	12	170	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
	21. Hyderabad	51	1,218	51	1,153	40	716	1	...	5	8	46	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4
	22. Sukkur	31	829	31	796	40	474	2	...	29	...	77	...	13	...	..	...	1	...	9
	23. Lárkána	33	756	30	736	40	422	...	2	9	...	40	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	8
	24. Thar and Párkar	27	601	25	547	375	233	...	1	14	1	33	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	380	17	380	20	227	...	...	13	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	212	5,131	204	4,910	555	2,674	14	3	76	21	398	...	35	...	1	...	3	...	30
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway	14	623	14	617	...	71	4	...	19	3	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	8	365	8	364	...	24	2	...	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	7	720	7	699	...	66	1	...	16	...	176	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	29. Sind Railways	19	306	18	281	5	...	...	...	3	...	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	48	2,014	47	1,961	5	161	7	...	39	3	420	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	13
Administrative officers.	30. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	69	30	38	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	32. Principal, Central Police Training School	9	19	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	52	88	41	57	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total ...	898	23,113	875	22,469	1,423	9,427	74	9	231	73	2,672	...	94	...	4	...	12	1	82

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1910.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have Left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	684	40	776	155	203	401	169	101	22	67	9	29	·28	13	124·12	·34	·98
3	319	16	245	40	62	157	66	34	12	30	10	6	3	7	66·59	·18	1·49
4	182	24	455	67	126	172	107	90	16	30	1	5	1	10	33·98	·09	1·39
1	199	22	331	68	113	178	101	156	8	33	2	5	4	13	60·21	·16	1·55
...	178	24	410	49	132	253	163	6)	15	25	3	13	...	16	65·0	·17	1·89
1	249	3)	442	100	115	215	150	113	12	55	3	14	...	14	121·00	·33	1·59
9	1,811	159	2,659	479	751	1,381	756	551	85	240	24	72	36	73	85·01	·23	1·44
...	312	34	569	51	96	233	204	118	11	13	7	9	...	9	20·2	·05	1·01
...	211	41	584	52	166	275	252	230	15	31	...	7	8	7	27·75	·07	·67
...	175	30	504	77	97	269	143	74	...	38	12	6	...	5	51·3	1·2	·58
3	232	40	603	148	218	264	110	59	8	23	5	10	...	7	31·27	·84	·7
...	322	49	601	193	290	386	343	161	23	64	9	6	1	12	48.86	1.94	·82
4	556	34	626	96	150	186	300	67	34	30	7	6	...	6	89·05	·5	·58
...	327	27	455	62	105	172	108	83	7	21	3	8	...	6	21·2	1·01	·9
7	2,095	255	3,942	679	1,122	1,775	1,460	792	98	220	43	52	9	52	41·33	·77	·66
1	199	32	480	79	148	190	105	80	24	41	6	12	...	13	28·44	·62	1·62
...	156	23	354	33	131	168	91	99	6	14	6	4	1	8	30·66	·08	1·16
...	674	37	546	119	140	320	69	54	10	55	27	13	7	11	50·74	·14	1·17
...	93	25	364	52	48	181	101	95	15	19	3	2	...	11	166·3	1·66	1·73
1	212	22	298	25	34	116	103	105	11	6	...	2	...	6	123·57	·32	1·29
3	328	29	576	51	43	126	110	208	23	14	6	...	...	10	98·1	·03	1·42
5	1,632	168	2,618	359	544	1,101	579	650	89	149	43	33	8	59	76·06	·47	1·39
3	151	53	366	143	435	289	153	78	17	161	15	63	...	10	41·32	·01	·74
...	256	37	359	142	280	300	161	55	6	101	5	47	24	24	29·15	·16	1·99
6	146	31	192	156	153	208	85	62	11	570	20	43	2	16	74·12	·21	1·93
...	46	29	234	134	144	216	66	29	10	38	11	11	2	9	16·97	·07	1·17
...	18	24	186	52	79	182	136	98	27	42	15	4	3	10	54·20	·15	1·75
...	135	14	118	69	60	90	56	42	3	32	13	10	...	9	29·47	·08	2·27
9	752	188	1,455	696	1,156	1,285	657	364	74	444	79	178	31	78	...	...	...
...	546	14	513	70	129	192	86	50	8	45	19	10	...	6	97·93	·26	·95
...	261	8	302	25	76	97	65	45	3	11	1	...	...	2	54·81	1·50	0·53
...	204	7	576	76	136	201	137	59	11	49	16	22	1	14	63·68	·11	1·98
1	43	18	105	78	59	63	25	9	6	43	3	15	...	5	23·43	·08	·02
1	1,054	47	1,496	244	400	553	313	163	28	148	39	47	1	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	30	29	35	1	4	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	3	4	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·6	·051	...
...	30	38	38	5	10	16	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
31	7,404	855	12,203	2,462	3,983	6,111	3,766	2,523	374	1,202	238	382	85	289	...	...	1·23

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F

Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers

Province (District).		RELIGION								
		Officers.								
		Christians.	Muhammedans.	Hindus.						
				Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Purbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Bhils, Kolis, Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes including Pardeshis.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	4	8	7	...	...	...	2	...	12
	2. Broach	1	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	5
	3. Kaira	1	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	7
	4. Panch Mahâls	1	4	4	6	...	...	4	...	4
	5. Surat	1	2	7	2	...	...	1	...	4
	6. Thána	7	14	20	...	...	...	119	...	23
	Total ...	15	36	55	8	...	...	127	1	55
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	2	3	17	...	...	...	9	...	3
	8. East Khándesh	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	9
	9. West Khándesh	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	9
	10. Násik	...	10	13	...	...	...	12	...	5
	11. Poona	14	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	16
	12. Sátára	...	11	12	...	...	...	10	...	1
	13. Sholápur	1	5	11	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Total ...	17	45	107	...	...	...	39	...	43
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	8	4	15	1	...	...	3	...	1
	15. Bijápur	3	5	11	...	...	...	3	...	2
	16. Dhárwár	5	5	15	3	...	...	4	...	2
	17. Kánara	...	4	15	...	...	...	2	...	4
	18. Kolába	2	6	5	...	...	...	6	...	4
	19. Ratnágiri	3	7	7	...	...	...	9	...	4
	Total ...	21	31	68	4	...	...	27	...	17
Sind.	20. Karáchi	13	161	6	11	...	6	19	34	2
	21. Hyderabad	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	22. Sukkur	5	18	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
	23. Larkána	1	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	24. Thar and Párkar	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	25. Upper Sind Frontier	2	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	16
	Total ...	27	321	7	11	...	8	19	36	53
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway	5	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	...
	27. M. and S. M. Railway	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	29. Sind Railways	4	2	1	...	...	...	10	...	1
	Total ...	13	4	11	1	...	...	13	...	2
Administrative Offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ...	7	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	26
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School.	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	14	8	14	1	...	...	...	...	30
	Grand Total ...	107	445	262	25	...	8	225	37	200

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

(Quinquennial)—1910.

and Men employed in the Police.

OR CASTE.

Men.													Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
Other Religions.				Hindus.											
Jews and Parsis and Coory.	Lingayats and Jains.	Christians.	Muhammedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Bhils, Kolis Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes including Pardeshis.	Jews and Parsis and Coory.	Lingayats and Jains.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7	...	4	479	235	155	...	6	27	169	196	7	...	1,318
...	...	2	168	69	23	3	...	115	...	71	...	...	469
3	...	...	324	84	72	...	2	6	105	101	...	...	720
1	...	1	257	132	62	...	1	107	150	105	...	...	839
9	...	...	167	79	30	...	...	396	...	136	14	...	848
4	...	7	33	12	...	...	...	485	10	145	1	...	880
24	...	14	1,428	611	342	3	9	1,136	434	754	22	...	5,074
...	...	19	368	71	...	...	...	193	44	156	1	...	886
...	...	6	470	113	...	...	...	...	227	159	...	...	1,016
...	...	7	239	77	...	...	...	...	...	506	...	...	859
...	...	5	305	75	...	...	...	159	158	158	...	...	900
3	...	...	255	82	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	5	...	1,451
...	...	2	272	72	...	...	...	564	...	87	1	...	1,032
2	...	6	283	87	...	...	...	164	...	98	...	...	665
5	...	45	2,192	577	...	...	...	1,080	429	2,223	7	...	6,809
1	2	7	320	67	15	...	...	248	...	25	...	82	799
...	1	3	401	63	15	...	...	76	...	70	...	37	690
...	7	9	286	98	26	...	...	290	...	87	...	107	944
...	2	59	214	25	...	...	...	169	...	146	...	...	640
..	1	3	13	27	...	...	1	395	...	32	...	...	495
1	...	6	42	30	...	...	...	542	...	52	...	1	704
2	13	87	1,276	310	56	...	1	1,720	...	412	...	227	4,272
1	...	...	786	29	49	...	28	126	25	55	...	...	1,351
...	...	...	904	60	10	...	11	10	...	158	...	...	1,208
...	...	...	687	38	4	...	6	...	...	61	...	...	830
...	...	...	627	23	...	...	28	2	...	56	...	...	768
...	...	...	421	22	...	...	8	...	1	95	...	...	574
...	...	...	305	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	399
1	...	...	3,728	174	63	...	83	138	26	435	...	...	5,130
...	...	6	108	84	2	...	...	350	...	60	2	5	631
...	...	3	106	79	18	...	...	108	...	21	1	28	372
4	...	...	173	91	35	...	...	...	...	396	5	...	708
...	...	1	211	24	9	...	...	19	...	17	...	...	299
4	...	10	598	278	64	...	...	477	...	494	8	33	2,010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	7	1	4	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	28
3	...	...	9	1	4	...	...	5	1	18	...	...	108
39	18	156	9,231	1,951	529	3	93	4,556	890	4,336	37	260	23,403

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

B 1091—6 *ap*

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.